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CHINA LIGHT STRIKE

The threatened strike of the entire Chinese staff of the China Light & Power Co. came off yesterday morning at 10 a.m., the deadline set in their ultimatum handed to the Company the previous day.

The walk-out involved over 700 workers including about 100 members of the office staff.

Following the men's walk-out the European staff under Mr. F. C. Clement took over the power plant, and operation continued as usual. It was learned that there is no fear of any breakdown, and the supply of electricity to the public will continue without restriction.

Work at the office is also maintained by a non-Chinese staff.

Meeting Held

In the evening a meeting of the committee of the Chinese Engineers' Institute was held to discuss the strike situation, and a representative of the strikers made a report on the history of the strike, the negotiations which took place, and the ultimate breakdown which led to the strike.

He said that every endeavour had been made to arrive at an amicable solution of the dispute with the management and that the greatest patience had been shown. The Company refused to accord the men the same basic pay and terms that were granted to the Hong Kong men. The decision to strike was the almost unanimous wish of all the men, the votes being 724 to 13, and there was no coercion. The men were aware that the Company was able to keep the plant running for a long time in spite of the strike, but nevertheless they were determined not to work until their demands were met by the Company.

MOVIE OWNERS HIT BACK

The theatre-owners hit back yesterday when shortly before-noon they sent an ultimatum to the striking projection-room operators that unless they report for duty by 12 noon today they could consider their engagement terminated.

This development followed the rejection by the strikers of their employers' offer made the previous day setting the basic pay at \$150, \$120 and \$90 a month, plus \$84 a month rehabilitation allowance, for the three grades agreed upon.

The men insisted on payment of double pay for Sundays and holidays and extra pay for overtime, which the theatre-owners refused to make.

Following receipt of the ultimatum the strikers met at the Chinese Engineers' Institute. Eighty out of a total of 100-odd were present, and a ballot was taken to decide whether or not to accept their employers' terms. The result of the ballot was not revealed until 9 o'clock in the evening, at a full Committee meeting of the Institute, when on a count of the votes 76 were for continuing the strike and 4 for going back.

Rumours

It was reported at the meeting that an assurance of support for the strikers had been received from the staff of the nine film-distributing companies in the Colony.

It was also reported that rumours had started that the strikers had tried to prevent the theatres from engaging new hands. This was flatly denied by the strikers who said that the theatres were free to engage anyone they liked to take their place without interference from the strikers.

Among the theatres which managed to re-open yesterday was the King's, and it is understood that others are making arrangements to re-open today if the strikers fail to return to their posts by noon.

OBJECTION BY "PRAVDA"

U.S. Atomic Plan Denounced

"Striving For World Rule"

Moscow, June 25.

"Pravda," official Communist paper, denouncing the American atomic energy central plan as atomic diplomacy reflecting evident striving for world rule, declared today that the plan advanced by the Soviet is human, clear and workable.

The paper stressed that Russia will not surrender her veto power on atomic energy. In contrast to the Russian plan, which "Pravda" described as designed to restrict the use of atomic energy to peaceful purposes, the Communist organ termed the United States Baruch plan as "extremely perplexed and added it would:

1. Stretch to an indefinite period the monopoly of the United States in the production of atomic energy.
2. Allow the United States to decide when it would permit the international organ by successive steps to peep into the secrets of its atomic kitchen.
3. To enable the United States to produce a store of atomic bombs pending the disclosure of atomic information to other powers.

Main Distrust

The paper asked "If the United States announces that the production of atomic weapons is forbidden why does the United States Government want to continue to make a store of atomic bombs? On what basis does she pretend to stretch her monopoly of production of atomic energy to an indefinite period?"

"Doesn't Washington understand that the main source of distrust toward the United States is the noise raised over the forthcoming tests of atomic bombs in the Pacific Ocean?"

The newspaper asserted that some phases of the United States atomic bomb production were leased to private monopoly firms such as E.I. du Pont de Nemours, and added that the company was "fired by thousands of threads" before the war to the "Farben German" Chemical Trust.

Referring to the veto power within the United Nations Security Council, "Pravda" said "The past few months' experience has shown sufficiently

convincingly that rule of unanimity by great powers is an unfulfilling condition for maintaining the quality of this organ of the United Nations upon which depends the adoption of responsible decisions."

Dupont Statement

The president of Dupont de Nemours said that the company undertook its part in the atomic energy programme at the urgent request of the United States government and received for fee only one dollar for its work. He added that the implication that the company had any connection with a German company of a nature detrimental to the United States or the United Nations "is just as far from the truth as 'Pravda's' comment that atomic research was sold to private monopolies."

In New York an authorized American source said it would be interesting to know why the veto is so important against the atomic bomb and added "the United States has no intention of releasing its secret unless adequate safeguards are set up."

—Associated Press.

New War Medals Announced

London, June 25.

Two new medals—the War Medal and the India Service Medal—are announced and the qualifying period for the campaign stars is to be cut from six months to one day. This, it is stated, is to allow awards to the men of Arnhem.

The new medals and the changes, briefly, are as follows:

War Medal

This will go to all who had 28 days' service in the Armed Forces (not Home Guard or Civil Defence) or 28 days at sea in the Merchant Navy before September 2, 1945.

It is in addition to the campaign stars and the Defence Medal.

The bronze oak leaf for a mention in despatches will be worn on this ribbon instead of directly on the jacket.

If a man who qualifies for a campaign star had his operational service cut short of 28 days by death wounds, capture or the end of the war, he is still entitled to the War Medal.

India Service

The India Service Medal goes to men of Indian units (except Defence Medalists) for three years' non-operational service down to September 2, 1945.

"The ribbon is in the light and dark blues of the Order of the Star of India and the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Stars

ON LAND: For the Pacific, Burma, Italy and the France and Germany. Stars the time qualification is cut from six months to one day—that is, for a landing.

AT SEA: The six months limit stays, except for the

WOT! NOT PINK?

Perth, June 25.

An early morning straller who was admiring the view of the River Tay from Tay Street here was so shocked at the sight of an elephant lumbering towards him that he leaped over the railing into the water 15 feet below.

An the river was at summer level, he was in no danger of drowning and was able to clamber back to the street.

The elephant, which was not pink, but the conventional gray, had outdistanced its keeper while travelling with a circus.—Reuter.

HUNTS CRASHED AIRMEN

London, June 25.

A resourceful and persistent Londoner, Flying Officer Vivian L. Oury, of the Royal Air Force, during the last six months has personally traced and identified more than 40 flyers who lost their lives in Europe during the war.

From his base at Hamburg, Oury, a linguist, travels over the Continent, questioning burgomasters, village priests and witnesses on crashes, the exact location and date of which are seldom known.

When the exact spot has been found, Oury directs excavation operation. From the pieces of the plane he determines its type, and in most cases, the squadron number.

During the icy period early this year, he diverted a stream in Belgium to trace the wreckage of a Spitfire which had crashed in 1942, and recovered and identified the pilot's body.—Reuter.

Der Fuehrer Loved Der Needle

(By Daniel Deluce)

Nuernberg, June 25.

Adolf Hitler was a medical guinea pig for an insatiably curious society doctor who dosed him with more than 28 major patent medicines in nine years as his personal physician. Dr. Theo Morell was willing to try nearly anything once—on his fuhrer.

American army medical experts, after a year's research are still wondering how much an incessant consumption of compounds, pills, tablets and solutions may have upset Hitler's physiological balance so that even normally harmless drugs acquired an abnormal control over him.

Day after day, year after year, it was almost literally a case of Hitler exclaiming "quick, doctor, the needle!" Dr. Morell, a civilian prisoner in American detention camps, insists that Hitler always shunned morphine or hypnosis, regardless of his vast intakes of other things.

Sex Stimulant

Hitler's intake ranged from anti-gas pills after every meal to a onetime injection of orchidrin, supposedly a sex stimulant. Indigestion haunted his waking hours and ruined his sleep. He tried lilyturf tablets. He took shots of glycerol with its metabolic fermenta and

vitamins. He swallowed cupet pills, a combination of pancreas extract and charcoal.

He absorbed medicine in almost every way known to man, intramuscularly, intravenously, orally and through enemas. He was never entirely well. He was rarely so ill as to be bed-fast.

Did injections, as well as intuition mould Hitler as dictator? Their political effect is still mooted.—Associated Press.

Eisenhower Praise For Southampton

Southampton, June 25.

Lieutenant-General John C. H. Lee, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean and Commander of the United States Army's Services of Supply in the United Kingdom, today brought the Southampton dock workers a message from the former Supreme Commander, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, thanking them for their contribution to victory and their cooperation with the American contingents which used the port.

General Lee presented the United States Medal of Freedom with Palm to R.P. Biddle, docks and marine manager of the Southern Railway and H.A. Short, the railway's deputy traffic manager at Waterloo Station, London.

From 1941 to 1945, Mr. Biddle was Deputy Director of Ports under the Ministry of War Transport.

General Lee is touring the United Kingdom, bringing the thanks of the Chiefs of Staff to Britain's war workers.—Reuter.

Peninsula Hotel Excitement

The R.A.F. Police were late last night still closely guarding a room in the Peninsula Hotel as the result of the attempted arrest by Chinese gen-darmes on Monday afternoon of S. K. Yee, Hong Kong-born Chinese, a Major-General in the Chinese Army who received the C.B.E. from the British Government for the work he did in Burma during the war.

Mr. Yee, who is now in private business in Hong Kong, was, according to a usually reliable report, actually arrested by the Chinese gen-darmes on Monday afternoon, but managed to get away to the protection of the Hong Kong Police. He is said to have prevailed on his captors to return with him to the Peninsula Hotel so that he could gather a few articles of clothing and then got on the telephone to the Police.

According to the official Chinese news agency, Central News, an order for his arrest was handed to the Chinese Gen-darmes in Hong Kong on Monday by Major-General Kwock Ping-ki, Supervisor of Movements of the Chinese Army-in-Kowloon, on instructions from General Chang Fah-kwei, Director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Canton Hqs.

He is wanted for trial in Canton, says Central News, "on charges of impersonating a Chinese Army Officer wearing an officer's uniform with accessories, including a Major-General's insignia and a Chinese Air Force badge."

A former Councillor of the National Military Affairs Commission, Mr. Yee returned to the Colony with the rank of Major-General, but according to Central News he was "dismissed for having allegedly engaged in private business" here at the same time.

The Central News report concludes that the Chinese Gen-darmes were instructed to arrest Mr. Yee and hand him over to the Hong Kong authorities pending extradition.

The first indication the ordinary public had of the attempted arrest of Mr. Yee was when an armed Chinese gen-darme entered the officers' club in the Peninsula Hotel on Monday night and sat down at a table just inside the door.

"DOWN WITH DICTATORSHIP"

Athens, June 25.

Shouting "Down with Dictatorship," the entire Republican opposition—more than 100 members—walked out of the Greek parliament tonight.

The outbreak occurred on the anniversary of the debate on the Government's plebiscite bill when a non-government Royalist deputy described the late dictator, General Metaxas as "an influential factor in Greece's military successes against the Italians in Albania."—Reuter.

day, night and sat down at a table just inside the door.

R.A.F. Police Guard

In view of the arrival of the armed gen-darme, Mr. Yee retired to his third-floor room and a R.A.F. Police guard was posted. Two men spent the night in the room with him, while another kept watch on the door from the corridor outside.

Up to a late hour yesterday, a R.A.F. Policeman was on duty in the corridor, and attempts to contact a senior enough Police officer to make an official statement were unavailing.

Mr. Yee, who was born in Hong Kong, did invaluable work against fifth columnists and traitors during the Japanese attack on Hong Kong in 1941. He was to have been one of the party which, including Admiral Sir Chuan Chak, got away into Free China with the aid of five Royal Navy MTBs.

He was wounded by Japanese machine-gun fire on his way to join the naval craft and had to swim ashore from a sinking motor-boat. He lay low and for a short while was given up for dead.

Subsequently, he escaped into Free China and did valuable work for both Britain and China in the Burma campaign. A grateful British Government awarded him the C.B.E. for his services.

COMMENTS ON PALESTINE

London, June 25.

The British Government has received comments that it requested from all the states of the Arab League and the Jewish Agency in Palestine on the Anglo-American Commission's recommendations on Palestine, it was announced here today.

The United States Government also requested these views. The next step will be further consultations between the British and American governments, based on the Arab and Jewish reactions.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Inference:—Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the south and south-east of Japan. It is low over China generally.

Tod's forecast:—Moderate to fresh to south-west winds, moderating, overcast with rain at first, clearing later.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum: 84 deg. at 3 a.m. Minimum: 77.5 deg. at 9 p.m. Mac. Rel. Humidity: 98% at 9 p.m. Sunshine: 1 1/2 hours. Rainfall: (Figure unavailable).

H Budapest, June 25.

The Hungarian Government has appealed to the Soviet Government to reduce the amount of reparations required from Hungary this year.

Although no final decision has been announced it is believed that the Russians regard the appeal favourably.—Reuter.

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AMERICAN STRIKES

Ever since the war, a long series of labour disputes have been the cause of continual frustration in America. They reached a climax when the railway strike threatened to bring the economic life of the nation to a complete standstill. The crisis was avoided at the last minute when President Truman threatened to draft strikers into the Army. In the event, these emergency powers were not needed, and in any case foundered upon the rocks of Senate opposition. Meanwhile, the House of Representatives had prepared more moderate anti-strike legislation embodied in what is known as the Case Bill, the most important clause of which aimed to make any strike illegal for a period of 60 days after mediation had commenced. The President last week exercised his right to veto and rejected this measure—a somewhat perplexing move for one who only 12 days previously had threatened to put all strikers into uniform. The explanation undoubtedly lies in the fact that, as head of the Democratic Party, Mr. Truman cannot afford to alienate the Labour unions' support—the biggest factor in his party's success at the last election. The future outlook is still anything but promising. Congress persists in its opposition to price controls. Thus the demand for higher wages is likely to continue. The C.I.O. maritime unions of dockers and ships' crews threaten to strike. In that event, the flow of grain to Europe will again cease. This may well make bread rationing in Britain inevitable.

FRENCH LOANS

France, with the aid of her mixed bundle of loans from the United States, should now be in a position at any rate to make a serious beginning with economic reconstruction. The need is not only to repair wartime losses, but also to overtake very serious arrears of equipment that had accumulated before the war. Largely for political reasons, French business men were allowing their plant to deteriorate rapidly before 1939, with the consequence that even then the proportion of obsolete and worn-out machine tools was quite astonishingly high. France needs, more than anything else, a large-scale restocking with capital goods for which she is certainly at present in no position to pay; and the American loans will presumably go mainly for this purpose, to the extent that they are not used in meeting current deficits on the balance of payments. One part of the loan is earmarked for buying surplus American shipping—a necessary step if transport is not to be an even more serious limitation on supplies than ability to pay. All in all, the loans are much smaller than the loan which Britain is still waiting for Congress to ratify, and they are probably a good deal less than M. Blum hoped to get. Although the nominal total of the loans is 1,337 million U.S. dollars, the free money obtained by France amounts only to 670 million dollars, as against the 3,000 millions for which M. Blum is said to have asked. But the loans made to the French do not need ratification by Congress, and have been given without political conditions in any way comparable with those forced on Great Britain.

SYRIA BOYCOTT

Cairo, June 25.
The Arab League today said that Syria had issued a decree forbidding import, buying or selling of Zionist-made goods from Palestine.
Penalties up to life terms have been fixed for violators of the new decree, while confiscated goods will be sold at half price.—Associated Press.

"AND THE BAND PLAYED ON"

Walking down the line of Aldershot's Malplaquet Barracks one's feet were suddenly set a-tapping to the sound of a military march.

It seemed as if Spring had suddenly touched the long dark barrack rooms and started them off singing. Inside, the steady rhythmic grunt of the bass and euphonium cavorted with the shrill treble of the flute, the smooth tones of the clarinet linked with the solemn oboe in a molloy fusion, the cornet and the French Horn cut keen into the mixture, and over it all the saxophone gushed a throaty sob. Further down the lines solemn, earnest-faced soldiers like

By

CAPTAIN C. W. SMITH

fairies with wands, waved musical batons in a fragile 1-2-3-4 motion in compliance to the gruff exhortations of their "Queen" in front to use their arms "less like legs of mutton." Spring had indeed come to Malplaquet Barracks. Its coming there marked the long awaited resurgence to life of the Royal Military School of Music, the Mecca of the Army bandsman. Six long years of war had drastically cut down the School's activities, but the arrival of the first Spring of Peace meant for them the start of a drive to help the Army's regimental bands strike up again in their full pre-war force. The drive, designed to raise the standard of Army bands at present suffering from lack of personnel and training, consists of an intensive four months instructors course for band N.C.O.s and a year's course for young bandmen showing promising musical talent.

A Luxury?

The regimental band, along with many other peace-time Army niceties, had been dealt a crippling blow by the war. At its outbreak the large majority of regimental bands disappeared almost overnight. Bandsmen were quickly returned to regimental duties, and the training of band boys practically came to a standstill. Manpower for fighting became the keynote; bands, it seemed, were a luxury war could not afford. Typical example of the fate of the regimental band was that of the two bands of the Middlesex Regiment. Broken up at the beginning of the war, by the time of the Battle of France in 1940 had started many of 2nd Battalion band were serving as stretcher-bearers, others had become platoon N.C.O.s, and some had become casualties. More unfortunate was the 1st Battalion band which was captured with the regiment in Hong Kong in 1941, and later lost men while being shipped over to Japan on the ill-fated Japanese transport "Lishon Maru" which was torpedoed.

But the regimental bands were not to be silenced by the war, and were destined to strike up again. In the grim months following Dunkirk, letters began to appear in the Press asking, "Where are our military bands, and why don't we hear them?" Behind these demands was a sound human reasoning. The Army was spread all over the country busily training for the battles to come. Few people, especially those in the blitzed towns had the time or opportunity to see them. But it was reasoned, if the Army couldn't come to the people then the bands could, and there is nothing like a lusty military march to rouse and stir the spirits of the people.

Churchill Acts

Mr. Churchill—quick to see this, took action. In so many words he told the War Office to "Get the bands going again. Get as many going as possible and as quickly as possible."

The bands rapidly began to form although, in many cases, not with their original members nor in the same strength as in their pre-war days. Attached mainly to training depots, they played to the Army and to the people in camps, factories and bomb sites. They played at passing-out parades, concerts, dances and on tours abroad. They played at National Service Camps and "Salute the Soldier" weeks until finally their most welcome playing came with the V.E. and V.J. celebrations.

With the ending of the war

may be a snobbish privilege, it seldom increases one's confidence in the destinies of mankind. How comforting if statesmen belonged to a separate and superior race! How disconcerting to discover, as one approaches their mystic radius, that Ministers and Ambassadors appear, as a general rule, not markedly unlike oneself—with the same vanities and the same absurdities, and (as often as not) a deplorable taste in after-dinner anecdotes.

Yet these are the men who remodel maps, coin explosive formulas and, ultimately, pull the lever that starts an atomic bomb descending.

An international conference involves not only national aspirations and economic urgencies but also the private antagonisms of fallible human beings seated round a conference table. As Harold Nicolson observes: "Nobody who has not actually watched statesmen dealing with each other can have any real idea of the immense part played in human affairs by such unavowable, and often unrecognisable, causes as lassitude, affability, personal affection or dislike, misunderstanding, deafness or incomplete command of a foreign language, vanity, social engagements, interruptions, and momentary states of health."

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, subtitled "A Study in Allied Unity," is from several points of view one of the most illuminating and absorbing books I have read for a very long time.

The story of how, after the sudden collapse of Napoleon's ambitious, and not entirely un-

and the steady release of men from the forces, the bands found themselves faced with another musician shortage.

It was to meet this demand that the Royal Military School of Music started their new courses, though undoubtedly the main burden of training will fall on the regimental bandmasters. For the man or boy who has the taste and talent for music and still has a long "stretch" in the Army ahead of him, the job as bandsman is a proposition. Whether he is taught by the regimental bandmaster and his instructors or by the Royal Military School of Music, he will get a sound musical education which should stand him in good stead when he comes out of the Army, and as for his pay and the "commis-sions" he gets on band engagements, well, he asks a bandsman how much he earns, and he won't tell you.

This war has proved that the band, despite the mechanics of modern warfare, in which it seems to have no place, is still a necessary part of the Army. The band, it seems, will play

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Why don't you one of them 'men of distinction' with your picture in a booze ad?"

BOOKS . . . By PETER QUENNELL

IRON CURTAIN: 1813 Model

enlightened, totalitarian system, the Big Four—Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria—set out to rebuild Europe, suggests many fascinating parallels with events of the present day.

But Harold Nicolson does more than tell it brilliantly. He is in fashion, the decisive effect shows, in a subtle yet convincing character may exercise on policy, and circumstance on character.

The subject he has chosen is vast and complicated. Napoleon's fall, like Hitler's, found Europe harnessed to the war-machine, but totally unprepared to convert the workings of that machine to constructive peace-time purposes.

"It is inevitable," Nicolson writes, "in any alliance or coalition, formed for the immediate purpose of defeating a common enemy, that the several partners should hesitate to disclose their ultimate ambitions either precisely or in advance."

"The realisation of these objectives must obviously depend upon the nature of the final victory: if it be complete, then they may find that they have claimed too little; if it be incomplete, then they may find that they have claimed too much."

"Moreover, since even in the most favourable circumstances it is difficult enough to maintain unity of purpose, direction, and sacrifice as between allies in war—a natural tendency arises to postpone until victory has been won the discussion of issues which are certain to create controversy, to discourage other potential allies, and to sow dissension."

Harold Nicolson is writing of the events of 1813. But these sentences might have been picked out of an unusually sensible and well-written contemporary editorial analysing the diplomatic stalemate recently achieved in Paris.

Then, as now, Russia was the incalculable factor; and then, as now, an air of perverse inscrutability veiled Russian aims and methods.

It goes without saying that there are gigantic differences. But, though the Czar Alexander of Russia was the type of benevolent despot who may never appear again, the difficulties of his position and the contradictions of his temperament led him to resort to diplomacy of a kind that now seems strikingly familiar.

Nicolson's sketch of Alexander is part of a long gallery of vivid and impressive portraits: Talleyrand, the turncoat of genius;

Mettarnich, with his powdered hair, his Olympian good looks, and his intolerable self-sufficiency; Castlereagh, one of the greatest of English Foreign Secretaries, who was hated in his own country as few modern statesmen have been hated before or since.

Harold Nicolson's theme is complex; but his handling of it is light and skilful that the

BY THE WAY

By Beachcomber

Lord Shortenke, reading that there is a boom in goldfish, has been considering disposing of some of the denizens of the Boulton Wynfever ponds and bowls, much to Lady Shortenke's delight. She feels that the days when every guest found a bowl of them in the bedroom have gone forever. Shortage of labour has compelled Lord Shortenke to feed the fish himself, and he finds that their fascination wears off. In fact, he said to her yesterday, "I'm not sure, you know, that these little blighters don't bore me. They never do anything. And they look damned silly. Better get 'em counted and catalogued and auction 'em." He added later, "But I won't part with Pride of Taunton, Glory-of-Nunaton, or Sailor Tom."

Message From The Zoo

Only by co-operation and understanding can the nations of the world hope to succeed in laying the foundations of a new and better order, based on a Charter for Animals, and going faster than sound.

(MISS LIEN HO).

Not Relevant To Anything Much

"Madness," says a writer, "sometimes seems to break out in the House at question time." As when a pathetically small Liberal asked the Minister of Fuel why the Queen of Syria had been allowed to hang fish all over the facade of the Haymarket Theatre on Empire Day, and whether his attention had been called to the fact that each fish was wearing a rainbow-colored straw hat with tooth-brush stuck in it. "There was no reply," says Hansard.

Why Firemen?

What strange mental disease makes people honk the first brigade? This craze seems to be growing. But to counter-balance it the brigades are no longer called out to remove the heads of boys from between railings. But why was it always firemen who had to do this job? Was it due to some old charter, like the one which lays down that any whale washed ashore between Hythe and Deal is the property of the Curator of the Museum Room at Appledram? Two men were running along a street where a fire had broken out. "I hope it's not the house at the corner," said one of the men. "I've seen that twice."

Or again, a man saw flames issuing from the windows of a house. He beat on the door, and when a woman opened it, he blurted out in great excitement, "The house is on fire!" "Is that all?" said the woman calmly. "Well, it's all I can think of for the moment," said the man.

The Suet-Touch

Charlie Suet has an idea for a new kind of satellite town. First you choose your town. Then you tear it down to make a site for the satellite town. The people made homeless would then be billeted on householders in another town, until the satellite had been built. They would then move back to the new houses.

Faster Than Heat

A man who put his arm into a lion's cage and clawed the beast is said to have invented a method of doping electric fuses. This announcement has puzzled the police considerably. "How on earth can drugs be introduced into the little creatures' electricity?" asked a rather silly detective yesterday.

Strabismus

Dr. Strabismus (Whom God Preserves), of Utrecht, says that people's noses are slowly growing longer. This is due to the common cold, which results in intensive nose-blowing. If this goes on the nose thinks, by the year 2380 we shall all have trunks like elephants. Asked whether elephants got their trunks by blowing their noses, Strabismus said he thought not. Examining on rats, which were injected with cold germs, showed that no rat could be induced to blow its nose, and so the noses did not grow longer. The doctor's secretary, Miss Aubergine de la Goudronerie-Rouffaque, says that Strabismus is at present investigating an electric onion.

Down Omelette Avenue

News comes from America of a "gigantic machine which lays a concrete house in the manner of a hen laying an egg." But shortage of concrete will probably lead to a scarcity of houses in shell. Dried houses in packets will take their place.

Captain Foulenough

Reprieved by his host for drinking from the bottle, Foulenough said, "Although I am getting on in years, my sight is still excellent. I can still drink without the aid of glasses."

result is never dull. I can think of no English book published during the past six months better calculated to hold the interest and stir the imagination of any educated grown-up.

SOVIETS DESIRE PEACE

Chetnik On Telegrams To London

Belgrade, June 25.
Milan Grol, 70-year-old former Minister in the Yugoslav London government, was called to the witness stand by the prosecution yesterday during the trial of General Draža Mihailovich, the wartime Chetnik leader.
Grol, who was one-time Vice-Premier in the Tito-Subasic government set up in March, 1945, testified that in 1941 the London government had received information that partisan as well as Chetnik activities were being carried on in Yugoslavia.
When asked whether or not he could remember when the London government first began receiving radio-telegram messages from the Mihailovich organization, Grol replied:
"The government was not allowed to have direct contact with Mihailovich. It had to go through the British."
Asked who wrote King Peter's speeches, Grol replied:
"King Peter's speeches did not go through the government. When he came to London, he linked himself with men outside the government."
Grol said he believed someone wrote the King's speeches for him. Recalling that at the beginning of 1943, there were manifestations in the London government that the partisans should be recognized, Grol said:
"Unofficial talks were initiated on how to unite the two movements in Yugoslavia."
He described the former Yugoslav ambassador to Washington, Mr. Konstantin Potich, as an "over-nationalistic man" who took an objective and purely national attitude.—Associated Press.

Shoot At Sight Order In Java

Batavia, June 25.
Japanese deserters, believed to be roaming west Java with bands of Indonesian irregulars, may shortly find themselves the objects of a "shoot at sight" order from the Allied Headquarters.
This is because the response to an order from Major-General Itano Mubuchi, acting Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth Japanese Army, warning all deserters to report before June 15 has been unsatisfactory, according to an authoritative source.
An official Indonesian statement claimed all Japanese had been evacuated from central and east Java for labour under the Allies.
Though evacuation of refugees in central Java by Royal Air Force planes continues, the promised rail evacuation of 1,000 weekly to Batavia has been delayed.
Rail evacuation, says an official Indonesian source, "cannot be executed in connexion with the situation."
Fighting has broken out between troops and irregulars along the railway route near Cheribon on the north coast, according to an Allied source. Some vital bridges have been destroyed.—Reuter.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Washington, June 25.
President Harry Truman today signed legislation directing the Secretary of War to place the body of an unknown American serviceman of World War 2nd, alongside the unknown soldier of the first World War in the Arlington National Cemetery mausoleum.
The selection of the body will be made from those who lost their lives in overseas combat.—Associated Press.

MRS. CARNEGIE DEAD

New York, June 25.
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, widow of the steel maker and philanthropist, died at her Fifth Avenue mansion today. She was 89 years old and had been ill for a year.—Associated Press.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



Need To Build Up War Ravages Muddle Keeping Nations Apart

(By Eddie Gilmore)

New York, June 25.
Just back in the United States after almost five years in Russia, a correspondent is struck and startled by the questions he is asked about the possibility of war with Russia.

"Tell me," said a young man out of the army, "should I go and re-enlist and try to get my old captain's job back? You've been living in Russia a long time. Aren't they about ready to fight us?"

You get similar questions from middle-aged businessmen, club women, housewives, laborers, policemen, the inevitable taxi driver and so on.

Having lived outside the United States for more than six years now, it is very difficult to understand the urgency of such questions and thoughts about Russia going to war.

If five years in a country means anything, if lengthy daily conversations with diplomatic persons in Moscow who have talks with Russian leaders have their worth, if having a Russian wife, knowing dozens upon dozens of just Russians as well as a smattering of the party faithful should be contributing factors in helping to understand the Russian mind and attitude of a people, then the only possible answer is:

Don't Want To Fight

As sure as there's a face on the Kremlin clock and Joseph Stalin has a mustache the Russians do not want to fight anybody.

In addition to the Russian people and leaders not wanting war with any country, the following factors which may not be generally known in America are worth consideration.

Russia suffered greatly in her war with Germany. She lost many men and women, a large amount of machinery and livestock.

Russia's coal, iron and electrical industries are badly crippled although coming back fast.

Russia, so persons who are informed on the subject say, is far behind the United States and Britain in atomic research.

Russia's people are tired, and even if they were not they have never been a people who liked or wanted wars.

Russia's air force is nothing like on par with America's or that of the British Empire.

Russia's navy cannot be considered in the same paragraph with those of her Allies.

Russia's leaders are desperately anxious to get their five-year plan into operation.

Desire Peace

Russians look upon peace with something akin to adoration and worship. Then why all this talk of war?

A large part of it, as I have told my Russian friends, is due to the methods their country uses in carrying out her policies—plus a shocking lack of insight into the Anglo-Saxon mind.

The methods are her own and of her own design and the Soviet Government is convinced that they are conducting their international affairs in the best and just way.

For Russia, they can and do (and in the process fairly beat your ears off) seek to justify their every action, from their behavior in Manchuria to Andrei Gromyko's actions in the Security Council of the United Nations.

They are firmly convinced that the United States and Britain have ranged up on them, that numbers of prominent persons in both countries are still bitterly anti-Soviet, that they are still discriminated against and treated as second class citizens of the world, and that while the United States and Britain want their security, they yell the loudest when Russia tries to hasten down the hatches on her own.

War Talk Involved Britain

People in the United States and Britain who talk about the possibilities of Russia going to war are not alone. At one time this year—before Stalin's answer to the Associated Press—there was an awful lot of loose talk on the same subject in Moscow. It should be added that Britain, not the United States, was the country the Russian people connected with war.

Stalin, replying last March 22

to questions posed by Gilmore, said: "I am convinced that neither the nations nor their armies are seeking another war. They desire peace and are endeavoring to secure peace. This means that the 'current fear of war' is not being caused by this side. I think the 'present fear of war' is being brought about by the actions of certain political groups engaged in the propaganda of a new war and by these means sowing seeds of discord and uncertainty." Stalin also said that "I attach great importance to the United Nations Organization as it is a serious instrument for the preservation of peace and international security."

Without going into the issues involved, without considering the rights or wrongs involved if any, the main reasons put forward by the Russians were two men—Winston Churchill and Ernest Bevin—things they were doing and saying which simply were not understood nor liked by the Russians and there was little or no effort to make them understood.

Better Interpretation
As Stalin has said, he believes

emphatically that Churchill wants war with Russia. In recent conversations with foreigners the Russian leader has muttered like an angry bear this very thing and has added that there are certain other people in the United States and Britain who feel the same way.

On the other hand, the Russians are just as convinced that the American and British people—that is the broad masses of the U.S.S.R. and are friendly toward the U.S.S.R., and that goes for Canada, too.

There were several verbal broadsides against Mackenzie King at one time this year, but informed persons in the Russian capital never took them very seriously.

Some people think the answer to the question of how we are to get along with Russia and Russia with us lies in the better interpretation of both points of view—the American and the Russian.

While this is certainly true the question is definitely much more involved. Ideologies, basic conceptions of many things, race outlooks, ancient and not so ancient history, emotions, to mention a few, make up the muddle.—Associated Press.

Stonewalling Tactics By Molotov In Paris

Paris, June 25.
Until a solution is found for the vital issue of Trieste, it is believed that the decision of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers on Saturday to speed up their examination of the five European peace treaties will be ineffective.

This view was supported by what happened during today's discussion of relatively minor points in the Italian treaty.

Mr. Molotov, who himself emphasized the need for speedy decisions on Saturday, today proposed a further delay for consideration of the Italian memorandum dealing with points already fully covered by the conference.

One suggested reason for these stonewalling tactics is that Mr. Molotov is still awaiting fresh instructions from his Government on Trieste.

Another explanation is that it is becoming more and more difficult for the Soviet Government to make any decision on either Trieste or the Franco-Italian border for fear of possible effects on the position of French and Italian Communists when the internal political situation in both countries is fluid.

Mr. Molotov's reluctance today to agree to a quick decision in the Tenda-Briga frontier dispute is regarded as another sign of Soviet anxiety to appease Italians.

French observers have been inclined to see in Mr. Molotov's action of the past few days a tendency to do nothing which might prejudice the position of the French Communists while the French cabinet was in making.

Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) asked at this afternoon's meeting that the personal injuries clause of the Rumanian treaty be withdrawn. The other three Ministers agreed to this.

The British proposal to set up an arbitration tribunal to settle disputes in carrying out the Rumanian treaty was referred back to the Ministers' deputies.

SMUTS UNPOPULAR

Bombay, June 25.
Shouts, cheers and catcalls greeted the serene appearance of General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, in a newspaper in local theatres today, showing the Empire Victory parade.

When the commentator announced: "Field-Marshal Smuts," the audience raised derisive cries.—Reuter.

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Neurath told the Court he said back to Hitler: "I am not a lackey whom one dismisses with tips."

When Hitler recalled him to be one of the Czechoslovakia "Reich protectors," the defendant said he was convinced that the Fuehrer intended treating the occupied territory humbly.

"But it was impossible for me to halt the rule of force by Hitler," he declared.—Associated Press.

Neurath No Lackey Of Hitler

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DOCTOR COMPLAINANT IN CASE OF "DEMANDING WITH MENACES"

GOOD NEWS FOR BEER-DRINKERS

Welcome news for the Colony's beer-drinkers is contained in an announcement by the Acting Director of Supplies, Trade and Industry.

The announcement makes new maximum retail prices for dealers and retailers and hotels and restaurants, for over ten brands of beer.

In future a pint of Buckingham Ale, Carlsberg, Ebbinge, Lucky Lager, Pabst, Schlitz, Trommer or Tuborg—if you buy it in a hotel or restaurant—will cost you \$1.70.

A quart of Carlsberg will cost you \$3.10, H.B. \$2.30, Toohy \$1.90 and Tuborg \$3.

All other brands will cost you \$1.10 a pint or \$1.90 a quart.

Yesterday's order also fixes the maximum retail prices for certain brands of cigarettes, including Lucky Strike at 90 cents for 20.

Full details of the order are contained in an advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Brutal Beating Of A Girl

Leung Cheung, a second-hand store dealer, appeared before Mr. George She yesterday charged with assaulting Fung Yuk Lan at No. 14 Queen Victoria Street, third floor, by beating her about the legs and arms with a rattan cane and by twisting her arms.

Inspector Fraser of the S.C.A. stated that the girl regarded herself as defendant's adopted daughter. The girl sold cigarettes for defendant, but business had not been very good lately. The girl was beaten with a cane and her arms twisted.

Inspector Fraser produced a medical certificate from the Hospital authorities which described the injuries as 16 cane marks, two large areas of bruising over her legs and possibility of a fracture of the right arm.

Accused claimed that he did not beat her, but had only good-bitten her to teach her to be good. He said that he brought the girl down from Waichow when she was very weak and that when her mother came to Hong Kong, she was satisfied with the treatment given to the girl by accused. The girl was in the habit of withholding part of the proceeds of sale of cigarettes.

Accused said that the girl's mother had offered him \$20 or \$30 for the return of the girl. He had told the girl's mother that he was not anxious about the money and was prepared to return the girl without any payment.

Mr. She told accused that he was guilty of the most serious and brutal offence and had not the slightest right to the girl, who would be given back to the mother on any event. Accused, who was also told that he would be sent to jail, was remanded until June 29.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES, TRADE & INDUSTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES CONTROL AND PRICE REGULATIONS (B.M.A.), 1946

I, WALTER MORRIS THOMSON, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me as the competent authority under Regulation 2 of the Miscellaneous Commodities Control and Price Regulations (British Military Administration), 1946, and pursuant to the powers contained in Regulation 3 thereof, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following items are added to the First Schedule to such Regulations:

Regulations:

PRICE CONTROL

BEER

Brand	Unit	Wholesale Price.	Maximum Retail Price for Licensed Establishments, i.e. premises of licensed dealers and retailers.	Maximum Retail Price for Licensed Hotels and Restaurants.
Buckingham Ale.	Pints	\$1.20	\$1.40	\$1.70
Carlsburg.	Quarts	1.20	1.40	1.70
"	Quarts	2.15	2.50	3.00
Ebling.	Pints	1.20	1.40	1.70
H.B.	Quarts	1.55	1.90	2.30
Lucky Lager.	Pints	1.20	1.40	1.70
Pabst "Blue Ribbon".	"	1.20	1.40	1.70
Schlitz	"	1.20	1.40	1.70
Toohy	Quarts	1.30	1.50	1.90
Trommer.	Pints	1.20	1.40	1.70
Tuborg.	Quarts	2.15	2.50	3.00
All "other brands.	Pints	1.00	1.15	1.40
" " "	Quarts	1.30	1.50	1.90

CIGARETTES.

Brand	Maximum Retail Price.
Domino	\$0.75 per pkt. of 20
Essex	.75 " " " 20
Elton	.75 " " " 20
Lord Hastings	.75 " " " 20
Lucky Strike	.80 " " " 20
Royal Crest	.76 " " " 20

I HEREBY GIVE FURTHER NOTICE that the word "Australian" should be inserted before the word "Meat in Government Notification No. 179 of 19th June, 1946.

GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 25th day of June, 1946.

W. M. THOMSON,
Acting Director
Supplies, Trade & Industry.

Yeung Shiu Kwong, a 75-year-old Chinese doctor, was complainant in a case against Kwok Chuen Ngai and Chan Ting Cheung for demanding, with menaces, a sum of \$775 at No. 14 Des Voeux Road West, Ground Floor, on June 4, 14 and 17. Kwok Chuen Ngai was additionally charged with assaulting complainant on June 14.

Giving evidence, complainant said that first accused came to his shop with a Chinese gendarme on June 2 and asked him to go to Gendarmerie Headquarters in Kowloon to sign a bond for the release of his nephew, Yeung Shan. Witness refused to go and also refused to sign the bond.

The following day, first accused asked witness to sign the bond. He again refused and stated that unless the Hong Kong Government sent for him he would not go to Gendarmerie Headquarters.

On June 14, first and second accused, three Chinese gendarmes and nephew of witness came to the shop. The gendarmes were in uniform and carried pistols. They said that the nephew of witness owed some money and stated that witness must pay the debt. Witness replied that he had no money.

First and second accused then forced witness to sign a paper with the chop of the shop. Witness was told to sign the bond for the time being. His nephew held his hand to sign.

In Hospital

The three gendarmes said that if witness did not sign the bond they would level their pistols at witness and put their hands on their pistols as they threatened him. Witness signed under pressure.

On June 14, first accused came with a Chinese gendarme. When witness said he had no money, first accused assaulted him. A folk blew a police whistle and first defendant bolted. The matter was reported to the Police and witness was sent to hospital, where he was detained for two days.

Witness next saw first and second defendants on June 17, when they demanded money which they said witness owed. He told them that he had reported the matter to the Police and that the Inspector at the Police Station had said that nephew of witness should pay his own debts. Witness concluded by stating that he did not sign the bond willingly and that the chop used was not the chop used for important documents.

Cheung Mo-yun, a foki of the complainant, corroborated the evidence given by complainant.

Accused's Evidence

First accused, giving evidence on his own behalf, stated that Yeung Shan, nephew of complainant, had cheated him and another friend of \$600 and

\$175, respectively. The money was handed by him to Yeung Shan to enable the latter to deal in black market cigarettes. First accused denied that the gendarmes produced arms and insisted that he never assaulted complainant. First accused said that complainant had agreed to make good the money taken by his nephew.

Second accused said that he was a rice merchant, with a shop in Reclamation Street. He denied having demanded money from complainant.

Lam Kai-po, a Chinese gendarme, was called by first accused to testify on his behalf. Lam deposed that Yeung Shan had been handed over to the Chinese Military Authorities and had admitted having taken \$775 from first accused and another person. Yeung said that his uncle would make good the amount. Witness said that when he visited complainant about the matter in the company of a European police officer from the Yau-mat Police Station and a Chinese police officer from No. 7 Police Station, complainant made no mention of the bond having been signed under pressure. The bond was at present with Chinese Military Headquarters in Kowloon.

At this stage, Mr. She decided to adjourn the case till 11 a.m. this morning in order that the two police officers referred to by last witness might be called.

Before the Court rose, Mr. She decided that there was not sufficient evidence against second accused, who was accordingly discharged.

First accused was granted bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Premises Used As Opium Den

Appearing for Chan Wai, principal tenant, Tsang Yik Kuen and Tsui Kan Keung, sub-tenants of premises in respect of which an eviction order had recently been made in consequence of the premises having been used as an opium den, Mr. J. M. D'Almeida Remedios made an application to Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday to review the case.

Mr. Remedios submitted that his clients were not aware of the fact that the premises were being used as an opium den and that if they were evicted, it would entail great hardship on them. They all had large families and it would not be an easy matter for them to secure other accommodation. Chan Wai had a wife and seven children, Tsang Yik Kuen a wife and five children, Tsui Kan Keung a wife and three children.

Mr. Remedios requested Mr. She to review the case in the proper light and in the interests of justice as well as in view of the special circumstances existing in Hong Kong.

Mr. She decided that he could not accede to the application as he felt that to do so would be to defeat the purpose of the law in this respect. Mr. She informed Mr. Remedios that he could appeal if he so wished. In fact, he, Mr. She, would be interested to know the views of higher authority on the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE

"Of The Record"

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your columns, express my thanks to Cpl. Brerley and L.C.A. Norton for their "Duffel Bag" and "Of the Record" programmes in the Kowloon N.A.A.F.I. on Friday nights. Unfortunately I was unable to thank them personally on Friday of last week due to unforeseen circumstances but seeing that I'm unaware of their station or billet and I'm leaving by the Quarts, this is the only method I know of bringing my thanks to their notice. So, once again, thanks follows for some good entertainment, from which Z.B.W. could take an example, and here's wishing you every success for your future recitals.

STRICTLY OFF THE RECORD.

Answer To Correspondent

"Just Japs"—The result of the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley in April, 1923, was a victory for Bolton Wanderers over West Ham by two clear goals (2-0).

Law Against Brothels

Charged with keeping a brothel at No. 1 Hill Road, Ground Floor, in which five girls were found when the Police raided the premises, Cheung Ng, a Chinese woman on bail of \$300.00 was fined \$300 by Mr. George She, before whom she appeared.

In pleading mitigation, defendant pleaded old age. She was severely rebuked by Mr. She, who said: "At your age you should set a good example. You belong to the most despicable class of persons known. You live on the proceeds of other people's misery and other people's shame. This law has always been against brothels. The next time you come here you will be sent to prison."

An order was made for her eviction from the premises by Mr. She, who remarked that this was the only way to root out brothels. Inspector Saul prosecuted.

DOCTRINES OF THE FAITH

At a recent conference of the Chaplains of all three Services in Hong Kong it was suggested that a series of simple restatements of the great doctrines of the Christian Faith would be appreciated. The result of this suggestion will be seen this week in St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Road, Kowloon, when Church of England Chaplains of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force will be speaking for six nights starting on Thursday, June 27 with a talk on the doctrine of Man by the Rev. Robert Crane, R.N.V.R., Chaplain of 45 Commando, who is a Master of Arts of Cambridge University.

The Sunday talk will be given in the course of Evening Prayer at 6.30, while the other meetings are at 7.30. The Right Rev. R. O. Hall, Bishop of Hong Kong, will be speaking on Monday July 1. There will be opportunities for discussion after each talk.

ROBBER BREAKS SHOW WINDOW

The crash of falling glass startled passers-by in Queen's Road Central, opposite the Central Theatre, shortly before noon yesterday, and in the resultant confusion a robber managed to snatch up four lady's watches and make good his escape.

The attendants at the Li Hong Kee watch shop were at their morning meal when they heard the sound of breaking glass. Some of them casually went out to investigate and found it was their own window that had been broken and that a man at that very moment was helping himself to part of the contents on display.

They let out a yell and tried to grab him, but he raced off up Upper Macao Road and was soon lost in the crowd. With him went four watches, valued at \$400.

Four armed robbers gained entrance into No. 642, Nathan Road, second floor, at about 11 a.m. yesterday, and stole money and jewellery to the value of \$1,630.

WEATHER FORECASTS IN HONG KONG

With the co-operation of the Royal Navy, the Observatory is now able to provide a weather-forecasting service for merchant shipping and the general public. The Local Typhoon Warning Code will be employed, as formerly, when the need arises. This code was published in a notice which appeared in the press on June 22.

The following notes are intended to clear up the misunderstandings which sometimes arise in the past regarding the significance of the various signals of the code.

Signal No. 1 is hoisted when, in the words of the code, "a depression or typhoon exists which may possibly affect the locality". It is a precautionary signal, intended to give about 24 hours' warning of the occurrence of gales in the Colony, although it may not yet be certain that a gale will blow.

The hoisting of No. 1 inevitably causes much inconvenience and loss of working time, which may in the event prove unnecessary. This should be regarded, however, as a kind of insurance against typhoon risk and any preparations which require more than a few hours to carry out should be undertaken.

The gale may never come; on the other hand there may be a hurricane and it is better to be wise before the event.

Signals 2, 3 and 4 are not used in Hong Kong.

It is often thought that Signals 5, 6, 7 and 8 indicate winds of successively increasing severity. This is not the case. These four signals all give warnings of expected gales; they are of equal significance as regards wind velocity, but are for four different directions, as is clearly explained in the right-hand column of the code.

No Phone Calls

A gale or force 8 on the Beaufort scale is equivalent to a mean wind velocity of 30-40 m.p.h., but there may well be gusts up to 60 or 70 m.p.h. Signals 5, 6 and 7 are definite warnings of impending gales, and precautions should be taken as soon as any one of them is hoisted. It would be extremely dangerous to wait until number 9 or 10 is displayed before taking action, as the notice given by the latter signals may be short.

Earl Browder "Mystery"

London, June 25.
Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party in America, is being held here incommunicado, pending his departure from London for New York, following his visit to Moscow.

A security police officer said that Browder was being held on the specific order of the Home Office, and explained that "no one is allowed near him for any purpose whatever."

A United States Embassy spokesman, asked under what authority Browder was being held, replied that the United States often resorted to similar procedure at Ellis Island.

He explained that Browder had been granted a visa, which, however, merely authorised him "to touch down" in Britain.

A Home Office spokesman said: "Since he had no permission to remain in this country, he must either wait for a plane at Heath Row Airport, or return to Paris. He is now staying at the airport."

A spokesman for the American Overseas Airways said that Browder would leave at 8.00 a.m. today, and would arrive at La Guardia Airport New York, late tonight.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. OPERATOR CHARGED

An R.A.F. plant operator, William Mak, appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday on charges of unlawful possession and of receiving three military type motor tyres and one wheel, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Sub-insp. Thomas Dow said he visited the premises of the Yee Kee Garage in Shantung Street at 11 a.m. on June 7. He had found the tyres and the wheel there. These were claimed by a mechanic, William Lee. Accused was arrested on June 10.

William Lee said that he was offered the tyres and the wheel by accused at a bargain price of \$300.

Mr. Latimer reserved judgment to Friday. Mr. Peter H. Sin appeared for Mak.

Arrested for selling Lactogen milk powder at Bonham, Strand East near Man Wah Lane on June 24, at \$150.00 per tin, that is, \$4.50 in excess of the authorized price, Chan Chung was fined \$50 or seven days' hard labour in default, by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday. An order was made for the two tins of Lactogen seized to be sold, the proceeds in one case to go to the Poor Box and in the other to the Chinese detective who effected the arrest and had paid the price demanded by accused. Inspector Sell prosecuted.

Accused Says Helped China During War

How he had helped China in the war by taking advantage of his duties as a member of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Hong Kong and how he was arrested five times was related by Tsui Kwok-ching in the Supreme Court yesterday at the resumed hearing of his trial on 23 overt acts of High Treason.

During his employment with the Japanese in the Colony, accused said, he exported considerable quantities of kerosene and wood-oil to free China. He collected and passed on important information to the Chinese underground. He warned many Chinese political persons of their impending arrest and he also assisted many Chinese public organisations and Communist agents in Hong Kong in different ways.

In the course of this, accused said, he was arrested and tortured by the Japanese. On one occasion he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Stanley.

Accused alleged that he was a member of a Chinese underground organisation in the Colony whilst serving the Japanese Gendarmerie. His immediate superior was Chung Kwok-tsun, who was sent to Hong Kong during the war by Admiral Sir Chan Chik from Shikwan. From time to time he gave valuable information to Chung Kwok-tsun to pass on to free China.

He denied all knowledge of the torture of Mr. Marcus da Silva at the Mongkok Police Station. He had seen Mr. Silva only on three occasions, the first being on October 24, 1946, when he was detained at a police station in Macao. The other two since the Japanese surrender while he himself was being detained at Stanley.

Accused admitted that he took part in the arrest of Mr. George Van Bergen. He knew Mr. Van Bergen as an informer to Nagano, a Japanese Gendarme.

Admits Torture

Accused admitted conducting the interrogation and torture of Chan Shing (one of the Crown witnesses), he tortured him because he wanted him to make a false confession in order to save many others, including the accused himself.

Accused explained that if Chan Shing had been interrogated by the Japanese and told the truth of the sending of kerosene to free China, there would be a lot of trouble for all concerned.

Accused asserted that he had Chan Shing tortured and until he confessed to what he (the accused) wanted him to, in order to get rid of him by the execution which would follow such a confession.

Accused admitted taking part in the arrest and torture of some of the Crown witnesses.

In reply to Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, accused admitted that, when charged, he gave his birth place as Hong Kong. Asked why he had told the Court on Monday that he was born in Canton, accused explained that, when charged, he said he was born in Hong Kong because he feared that he otherwise might be banished. He did not wish to be banished as his parents were in Hong Kong.

He denied that Chinese members of the Japanese Gendarmerie were permitted, to a certain extent, to engage in the smuggling of goods to and from the Colony.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

Revolver Given Him By Friend

Lee Pang, charged with possession of a revolver and 15 rounds of ammunition in Queen's Road Central, told Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday that the revolver and ammunition had been given to him by a friend.

Mr. She told accused that it would help him, accused, to an appreciable extent if he would tell the Court who gave him the revolver and ammunition. Accused then stated that the revolver and ammunition had been given to him by Chan Wah of No. 8 Sai Street, 2nd floor.

Inspector Watson, who was in charge of the prosecution, was requested by Mr. She to send a man at once to the address. Accused was remanded till this morning.

AROUND THE COURTS

For larceny of \$21.00 from the person, Tam Chung was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Three months' imprisonment with hard labour was the sentence given Tong Sai who pleaded guilty to snatching a parcel containing 12 oranges from an unknown Chinese in Chiu Loong Street. Inspector Sell, who prosecuted, was authorised by Mr. C. Y. Kwan to sell the oranges at whatever price he thought fit and to deposit the proceeds in the Poor Box.

Yung Hoi Ko, tricycle cyclist, charged before Mr. George She with manslaughter, was remanded till July 2. The Prosecution had no objection to bail being granted. Defendant intimated that he could only raise \$100.

Chan Yuen, who pleaded guilty yesterday to larceny of \$1.70 wrapped up in a handkerchief from Tso Kit Fong in Des Voeux Road Central, was given a sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Leung Hing, charged before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday for larceny of two gold finger-rings from the Tai Sing Goldsmiths of No. 186 Queen's Road East, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. C.S.I. Wong, prosecuting, said that accused entered the shop and after obtaining possession of the rings on the pretext that he wished to purchase them, dashed out of the premises and was caught after a chase.

For possession of 1,400 cigarettes at the Vehicular Ferry Wharf on which duty had not been paid, Chan Fook, who appeared before Mr. George She yesterday, was fined \$50. The cigarettes were to be returned to the accused after the necessary duty had been paid. Inspector Sell prosecuted.

Fung Chi Keung, Hector Lee, Yau Kin Kong, Chan Tung, Tsang Kaid Tam To, Li Shu, Lam Wing and F. M. El Arculli, who are charged with offences under the Defence Regulations were rounded off for one week by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel on Monday were: G. J. Brown, Col. Chow, Chi Cheung, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Ma, J. C. Pullon and Mrs. L. Thary.

Departures the same day were: W. E. Harston, H. Jitta, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. T. Warren, Maj. G. H. Pedder, F. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Maj. E. J. Parker, Lt. S. Saginor, Capt. S. L. Mills, Capt. A. McFarlane, W. G. Blag, Capt. C. E. Broad, S. G. Poole, R. Hall, J. R. Carr and Dr. Lee Cheong Ong.

Mr. William O'Neill, of Reuters, has arrived in the Colony by air from London. Mr. O'Neill is proceeding to Shanghai to take over Reuters office there.

Funeral

The funeral of the late Mrs. Maria Concepcion Macins took place in the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Father Sparial, assisted by Father Pirano, conducted the service at the grave.

Besides the chief mourner, Miss C. Macins, daughter, those who attended included: Rev. Father Galbini, Father Page, Father Riera, Mr. J. Fonseca, Mrs. Ada Chan, Miss F. Fung, Mrs. Machado, Mrs. Kompt, Mrs. Ribeiro, Miss L. Chan and Mr. Chan Wing-shing.

Li To, cook employed by the naval authorities, died yesterday from injuries received in a fall from a second floor verandah at 22 Lyndhurst Terrace, at 2 p.m. yesterday.

Found guilty of the wounding of Choy Choi, with intent to murder, at Shek Po Tong Village, New Territories, on Jan. 23, Tsang Tsan-yan and Tsang Wan were each sentenced to five years' hard labour by Mr. T. J. Gould, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Supreme Court yesterday.

No Progress In Effort To Break Manchuria Deadlock

(By Spencer Moosa)

Shanghai, June 25.

Dispatches from Nanking indicate that no real progress has yet been made in efforts to break the Kuomintang-Communist deadlock over Manchuria, now the biggest obstacle to achievement of peace and unity in China. Wrangling is going on over proposals reported to have been submitted to the contending factions by Gen. George C. Marshall, President Harry Truman's special envoy to China.

The nature of these proposals is being kept secret, but their first objective, all observers agree, would naturally be to secure an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Marshall, they assert, would make great progress toward attaining peace and unity if he were able to persuade both sides faithfully to observe the terms of these existing agreements.

1. The truce agreement of Jan. 10, which provided for cessation of hostilities throughout the country, and which specifically permitted the movement of General Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist troops into and within Manchuria for the purpose of restoring Chinese sovereignty.

Temporary Halt

2. The agreement reached by the political consultative conference in January for the establishment of an all-party government and the convocation of a National Assembly to introduce constitutional democracy in China.

3. The agreement of Feb. 25 for the reorganization and nationalization of the Chinese army, the goal of which was reorganization of the forces to 60 divisions at the end of 18 months.

The truce agreement, which brought about what turned out to be only a temporary halt to hostilities, was achieved largely through the efforts of General Marshall, who acted as an adviser in laborious negotiations between Government and nationalist representatives.

This, in turn, paved the way for the successful conclusion of the all-party political consultative conference, one achievement

of which was the adoption of an elaborate, commonly approved programme of peaceful national reconstruction.

Marshall's Aims

The next development was the agreement for the reorganization and nationalization of the Army. This, like the truce agreement, was also largely attained through Marshall's efforts.

Since the agreements were reached, both the Kuomintang and the Communists have been accusing each other of violating them in the letter as well as the spirit.

If Marshall can secure satisfactory adherence to the terms of the three agreements by the parties concerned, the process of achieving peace and unity in China, so auspiciously begun but so unhappily subverted, can again be initiated. That is what, in the view of qualified observers, the patient five-star general is now trying to achieve.

Some Agreement

Nanking, June 25. The Committee of Three, attempting to reach an agreement and compose China's difficulties, was reported to have reached an agreement on two of three main points in the dispute between the Chinese Communists and Nationalist Government.

The source said both sides are in agreement on the restoration of communications and the cessation of hostilities, but no formal documents will be signed until the third and most difficult question, the reorganization of China's army, is worked out.

The Communists are reported to be in favour of opening individual pacts on each of the three major points, but government negotiators refused this until all points have been ironed out.

With United States arbiter, General George C. Marshall working diligently against the expiration of the truce on July 1, the Committee of Three will exchange views on army reorganization today and will resume formal sessions tomorrow. Chief Communist negotiator General Chou En-lai presented a five-point demand to General Marshall and government leaders, regarding mob attacks on peace delegates. A letter was also presented, which demanded that government arrest the instigators, investigate the riots and their cause, the abolition of political and military police, the guarantee of future freedom of political expression and finally, the reimbursing of victims for hospital expenses.—Associated Press.

RICE RATION APPLICATIONS

Many applications for rice rations are still being received by the Rice Control Department which are unaccepted. It is said that the applicants had resided in Hong Kong for at least seven years prior to the war. Failure to produce such proof not only causes unnecessary inconvenience to the authorities handling the applications, but also wastes the time of those applicants who might be eligible.

It is realized that new arrivals in the Colony might not be thoroughly acquainted with the regulations, and the attention of the general public is drawn to the notice issued by the Government on May 9, which says: "It is hereby notified that in the meantime no further registrations for rice rationing will be accepted except from those who can prove to the satisfaction of the Rice Controller that they were resident in Hong Kong for at least seven years prior to 1941. This concession will be extended to the immediate relatives only of such a person, e.g., wife and children."

Examples of forms of proof acceptable to the authorities are:—Hong Kong birth and marriage certificates dated before 1935; Hong Kong immigration certificates issued in 1941 for 10 years' title deeds dated before 1935; school certificates dated before 1935; deposit receipts from electric, gas and telephone companies and the Waterworks and house rent receipts dated before 1935; bank statements dated before 1935; insurance policies dated before 1935; letters of recommendation dated before 1935; pay books of companies dated before 1935; and Hong Kong share certificates dated before 1935.

Applicants not in possession of any of the documents listed above as examples may produce other suitable forms of proof. The public are advised to make application personally at the Rice Control office, Mercantile Bank building, first floor, bringing satisfactory proof with them to avoid delay. If applications are made through the post, a self-addressed envelope must be enclosed for the reply, but it is emphasized that the Rice Control Department will not be responsible for documents lost in transit.

Heads of departments and employers generally are requested not to endorse any application from their employees without satisfactory proof of residence. Supporting documents in such cases should be attached to applications when forwarded to the Rice Control.

"MANDATORY IMPERIALISMS"

Lakeside, Ohio, June 25. Methodist Bishop Ralph S. Ward of Shanghai addressing the north-east Ohio conference of the Methodist Church today, expressed the hope that America had not traded Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and Mongolia in her negotiations with other world powers. He said that this would "turn back the pages of history to mandatory imperialism of the earlier generation and put Russia just where she was stopped in 1905 by Japan."—Associated Press.

JAP. ARMY RAN GOVT.

Tokyo, June 25.

Baron Kijiro Shidehara, former Japanese Prime Minister, told the Japanese war crimes court today that the Government in power early in 1931, was forced to resign because it was unable to control the army after the Manchurian incident. Shidehara added that Hamaguchi's Cabinet of 1930, of which he was also a member, alienated the military because it ratified the London Naval Treaty of 1930 which limited the size of the Japanese Navy.

As a result, Premier Hamaguchi was shot by men Shidehara described as "silly young men."—Reuter.

SOVIET CENSORSHIP STILL ON

Washington, June 25.

President Truman today notified Congress that arrangements have been made for United States correspondents to report U.N.R.R.A. activities in all countries except Russia.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House, President Truman said that Soviet censorship rules will still strongly bind radio and news correspondents regardless of what they are reporting.

However, arrangements have been made for U.N.R.R.A. commissions to report on U.N.R.R.A. activities in the Ukraine and Russia.—Associated Press.

MONEY MART

Chinese National Currency opened yesterday at \$1.87 for futures and \$2.01 for spot (per CNY1,000) and closed at \$1.85 and \$1.98 respectively. The undertone was weak, and there were few buyers.

Gold fluctuated between \$445 and \$450 a tael, and closed at \$447. Undertone steady. U.S. dollars registered a further decline and buying was between \$4.75 and \$4.88. Sterling was also weak with buyers down to \$16.05. Australian pounds were steady at \$12.50.

Shai Exchange

Shanghai, June 25.

The 10 a.m. rates were:—
Buying—Selling
U.S. Dollars 194,000 194,300
Gold per ounce 2,655 2,655
Hong Kong Dollars 515 525
Closing rates were:—
Gold per ounce 195,500 194,000
U.S. Dollars 2,650 2,650
Hong Kong Dollars 517 522
* Unofficial market.
—Associated Press.

GERMAN ASSETS

London, June 25.

The Finance Committee of the Swiss Federal Council today approved the Washington agreement on German assets in Switzerland, the Swiss Radio announced tonight.

In the debate, the agreement was described as a "sacrifice for Switzerland," who is voluntarily giving up half the funds from which her claims on Germany can be satisfied.—Reuter.

G.I.s. Now 'Menace' In China

Nanking, June 25.

Communist Leader Mao Tse-tung declared the Chinese people believed the United States Army and Navy forces in China "have become a grave menace to national peace, security and freedom in the troubled nation."

The head of all Chinese Communists issued the statement at his Yenan headquarters—by far the strongest criticism yet levelled at United States activities in China—saying the people felt the departure of American military forces was "long overdue."

The statement came at a time when Gen. George C. Marshall's efforts to bringing the government and Communist units together, reached a critical stage.

The tension increased early today when a mob beat a party of leftist "peace delegates" from Shanghai at the Nanking railway station.

Mao asserted the United States had given aid only to the Kuomintang government and served notice that the Communists were "adamantly opposed" to a bill introduced in the United States Congress earlier in the month requesting continued American military aid to China.

Guerillas Surrender

Singapore, June 25.

One hundred and twenty-armed Chinese guerrillas, hiding in the North Malaya jungles since last December, have surrendered following intervention by the Chinese consul at Kuala Lumpur and a promise to pay each of the fugitives \$200 Straits.

Thirty of the band, remnants of the wartime guerrilla A n t i - Japanese Army (M.P.A.J.A.) remained in hiding and against them, said a spokesman for the British military Malaya command, "full police and military action will be taken."

The disarmed guerrillas will be given either assistance in obtaining employment in Malaya or free passage to China. They had fled to the jungle shortly before disbandment was ordered of the Anti-Japanese army.

Their surrender at Langgong, in Perak, of arms, came after protracted negotiations carried on by Mr. Iku Meng Nsiong, Chinese consul at Kuala Lumpur, and R. G. R. Thompson of the Perak Chinese Affairs department.

Operations of the band included the kidnapping of a British intelligence officer. He was released unharmed after two months' imprisonment. The Malaya command has also been carrying on active operations against other on time guerrilla groups which have been exacting tribute from commerce crossing the Malaya-Siam river.

Will Get The Lorry Back

Lam Lai, proprietor of a tailor shop and partner in a motor business, was quoted by Mr. Horace Lo in Kowloon Court yesterday of a charge of receiving a Chevrolet lorry, the property of Mary Lee Wong, knowing it to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Mr. Lo said that he had a doubt in his mind as to whether Lam was not telling the truth when he said that on purchasing the lorry from a Chinese military officer, Capt. Chan Cheuk-kei, he believed the transaction did not call for further investigation on his part as to the legality of the sale.

Lam claimed that he had been promised a document by Capt. Chan testifying to the transaction after he had paid the whole of a sum of \$4,500 agreed upon for the sale of the car. On paying all but \$1,000 he was given a note bearing a military seal; this was given him with the delivery of the truck at 8 p.m. on June 3. The paper said that the Chinese military were presenting him with an engine and chassis in recognition of his services in repairing seven lorries.

Sub-Insp. Andrews, prosecuting, challenged the contention that Lam had paid any money for the truck. It was claimed by the prosecution that the truck was stolen from a garage in the Bay View district on May 31 and was repainted another colour.

Mr. F. Zimmern, representing Lam, said that his client would claim the truck.

Larceny Of Nails From Ship

Pleading guilty to the larceny of 100 bags of nails from a Government lighter engaged in unloading operations from the s.s. "Samdant," two Chinese lightermen, Chan Shing, 32, and Leung Ping, 25, were sentenced to six months' hard labour each by Mr. Horace Lo in Kowloon Court yesterday.

Ngan Chung-ang, 31, a broker of 75, Portland Street, pleaded not guilty to a charge of receiving 250 bags of nails (stated to weigh approximately 12 tons). He said that he had acted as a broker in the purchase of these from a man named Ah Sze who told him that the nails were from Shanghai. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The nails were seized when a police party carried out a search of the premises of the Ying Cheong Coal Dealers, 84 Tung On Street.

Nine gold rings and \$500, which one of the lightermen, Leung Ping, admitted had been given him by a Chinese to allow the removal of the nails from the lighter, was ordered confiscated and placed in the Poor Box.

Kuro, June 25. Seven hundred reinforcements for the 84th Australian Brigade arrived here today. Two of them were former war prisoners of the Japanese.—Associated Press.

German Women Sex-Starved

(By Hubert Harrison)

Hamburg, June 25.

Many British soldiers would marry German girls if the ban on such marriages were lifted but many others of the hundreds who can be seen every evening walking the leafy lanes or sitting in the parks with pretty healthy, attractively dressed young German girls regard the liaison as merely temporary.

Separated from their wives and families for too long, there is no doubt that British soldiers are falling in love with German girls. But already hundreds of men who left Germany engaged to "frauleins" have stopped writing to them on their return to civilian life in Britain.

These are the conclusions reached by a Welfare Officer who has made a special study of the question.

"It is always a dangerous business having a large body of men far from home and separated for a long time from their own women folk," he said. "But it is ten times worse when they are in a land where the women are pleasant, good-looking, magnificently healthy and completely sex-starved."

"I have investigated villages of from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants where not one of the women between the ages of 20 and 35 had a husband at home. In most cases, husbands or fiancés had been killed; in others they were missing or still in prisoner of war camps abroad. To put a few hundred healthy young men who have long been separated from their own families in such a place is like putting a match into a gun-powder barrel. The reaction is certain. But it is all the more so as the German girl of this post-war generation is infinitely more attractive than her sister of pre-war days."

Easy To Win

"Nazi physical culture, strict rationing, and plenty of enforced walking and cycling now have given her a magnificent and beautiful physique. The intense shortage of men due to the war has forced her to develop a charm hitherto somewhat eager to be friendly and easy to win, while defeat has tended to give her a touch of attractive humility which was formerly conspicuous by its absence."

"Confronted thus with a far wider choice in class and education than they would ever get at home, having no hope of seeing their own women folk, it is natural that marry thousands of British men, including not a few married ones, have fallen in love with girls over here."

Growing Unrest

"The slowness with which arrangements have been made to bring out wives and families has had much to do with this situation. The presence of thousands of English women and children would give even the unmarried men wholesome

feminine company and the touch of family life which they miss and so make "fratting" less essential. No wonder there is growing unrest among officers and men when American wives have been brought thousands of miles over the ocean while theirs cannot be brought even across the English Channel.

"While many thousands of officers and men have expressed their intention to marry their 'frauleins' as soon as it is possible, it is still uncertain how many of these liaisons which have grown up between our girl-less men and men-less girls of Germany will be lasting."

Deliberate

"Already there have been hundreds of cases of men 'engaged' to German girls being 'demobbed' and then writing less and less frequently—and finally forgetting to write at all. We have had many sad, sentimental letters from girls asking us to intervene."

"In other cases the liaison is deliberately temporary. There was a diminutive Glasgow Scot who went about in Berlin with a girl of the most outstanding beauty of face, form and dress. She could have faced competition with the elite of society in London, Paris or New York. She had learned from him to speak fluent English, with a strong Scots accent, which was most amusing. She was well educated, vivacious and alluring. 'Well Jock,' I asked him one day, 'Are you going to marry your glamorous Fraulein one day?' 'No fear,' he replied, 'I've got my own girl back in Glasgow.'—Reuter.

SWEDES HOLIDAY IN IRELAND

Wexford, June 25.

Fifteen Swedish students, the first for 15 years, have arrived in Ireland for a five-week holiday as the guests of Irish families with youths of similar ages.

The group which came by sea from Gothenburg via London, was met at Dub Lacchair by the Swedish consul general to Ireland. Sports jackets which the students were wearing attracted considerable attention. They said they had been made from wood pulp.—Associated Press.



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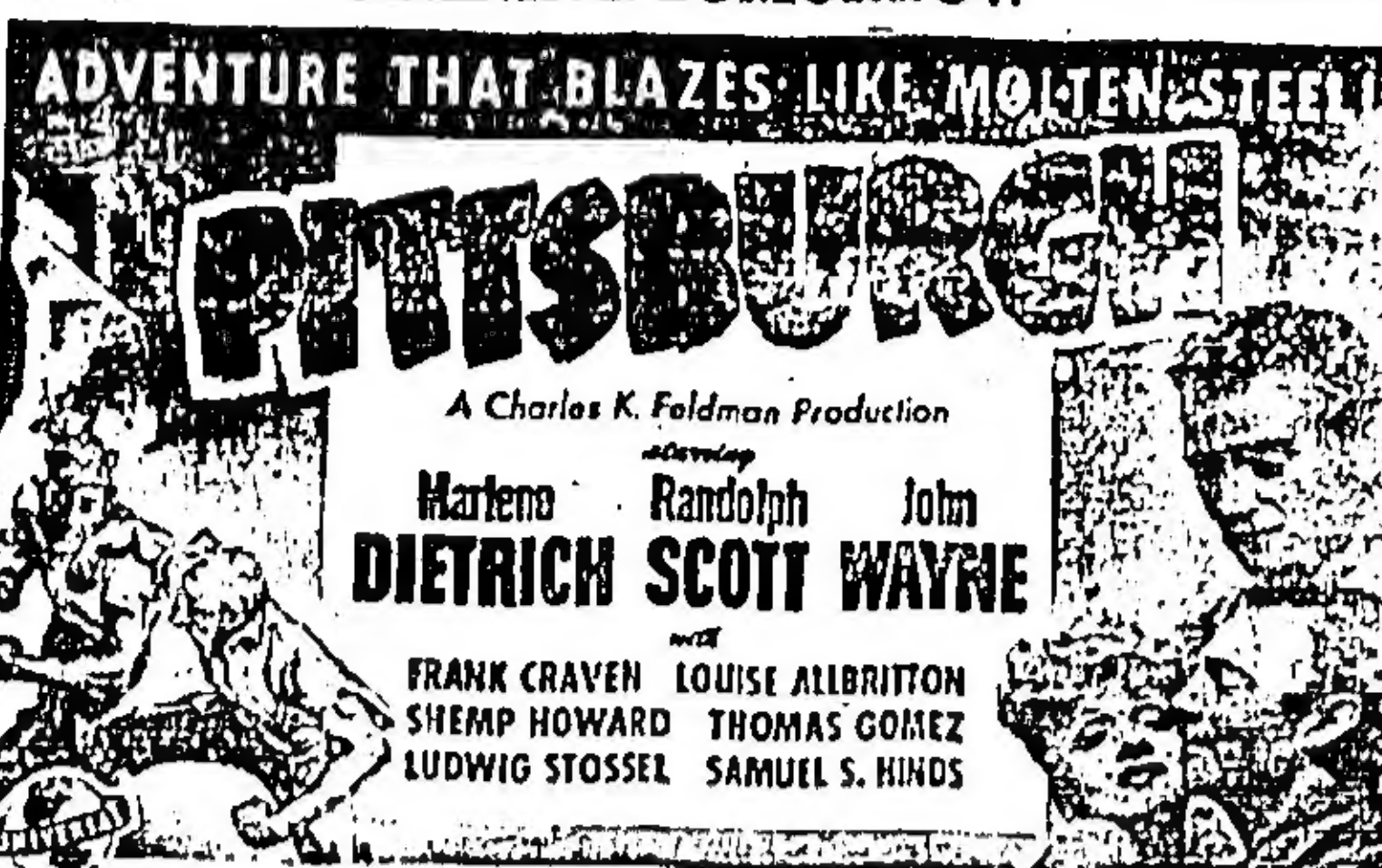
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ELLA RAINES

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Rushed by Air from LONDON
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**MAJESTIC**WE ARE CLOSED
TO-DAY ON ACCOUNT
OF PROJECTIONISTS
STRIKE**CATHAY**

daily at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Robert Taylor, Jean Harlow

in

"PERSONAL PROPERTY"
A Metro Picture**Fascism
Breaks Out
-- In Print**Rome, June 25.
General Mario Catta, former Chief of Italian Military Intelligence, who escaped from a military hospital last year when an Italian high court was due to pass sentence upon him for Fascist crimes, has written in his hideout a book of memoirs, entitled "Eight Million Bayonets."

The book, which is of the theme that Fascism meant "playing soldiers," began appearing today in the newspaper "Indipendente."

Catta, who is wanted as a war criminal by the Yugoslav Government, is one of several wanted men who are conducting journalistic activity from secret quarters.

Others are Luigi Federzoni, President of the Italian Senate, once described as Mussolini's "right-hand man," and Giacomo Corbini, who commanded the Rome defence force when the Germans occupied the city. Giuseppe Bottai, former Fascist Minister of Education, is also believed to be author of anonymous articles in the post-liberation press.

Since last week's cancellation of "purge" sentences passed on many of the leading journalists of Mussolini's era, a number of well-known Fascist signatures are cautiously coming back into the Italian press.

Giovanni Ansaldo, who disputed with the late Virginio Gayda the position of Fascist premier journalist, made his reappearance last week with an historical article.

Curzio Malaparte, former editor of "La Stampa," is another more or less "white-washed" Black Shirt, who now uses his own name in various newspapers.—out.

**Shots Fired In
Teheran**Teheran, June 25.
The police fired 35 shots in the air during a demonstration by some 2,000 unemployed who were demanding jobs outside the Municipal Headquarters in the main square of Teheran today.

The crowd had smashed the windows of the Municipality and Posts and Telegraphs Office before the police dispersed them.

A high government official stated later: "This is the first reaction to Ghavam Sultaneh's communique yesterday."

"I smell danger for the capital."

Sultaneh's communique warned "certain workers' organisations interfering with the power of government and committing unlawful activities and intrigues" that they would be punished.—Reuter.

**Wide Scope Of
Honours**London, June 24.
Proclaimed as the final Victory List, the second instalment of the King's Birthday Honours today conferred awards on 1,724 men and women for distinguished services to Britain's civilian war effort.

Awards to seamen, dock labourers, railroad men, school janitors and a domestic helper in a hospital showed the wide scope of the honours. Among 340 persons given the Order of the British Empire was Dr. Stanley George Hooker, jet propulsion expert of Rolls-Royce.

The BEM was awarded to Frederick Sandell, who retired last month as principal doorkeeper at the House of Commons after 37 years service. As the senior doorman, he was custodian of the official snuff-box, a sinecure dating back to early English history.

Mrs. Dorothy F. M. Brench, chairman of the Piccadilly Ten Club in Port Said, received the MBE.—Associated Press.

**FREIGHT FIXTURE
FOR H.K.**London, June 25.
A freight fixture is reported here for a tanker, "Rennings M a c y," 16,000 tons, August/September, from the Tauranah or Bahrein to Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila and Cebu.

A freight fixture is also reported for a tanker, "Aristophanes" (motor-veessel), for 14,000 tons of light crude oil at \$2.85 per ton, from Puerto la Cruz to the Philippines or New York.—Reuter.

**Troops Continue Hunt
For Missing Officers**

Jerusalem, June 25.

British infantry and Palestine police today combed the orchards and orange groves in the neighbourhood of Petah Tiqva—a Jewish township near Tel Aviv—the sixth day of the hunt for the British officers still held hostage by the Jewish terrorist organisation, Irgun Zvai Leumi.

The Jewish resistance movement's secret radio, "Voice of Israel," today broadcast a demand that the death sentence passed by a military court on two Irgun Zvai gunmen for their part in an arms raid on the Sarafand garrison last March, be commuted to imprisonment.

This radio, which is urging attack on the central railway workshops at Haifa on June 17, the three officers still held in captivity, today ignored the statement made last night by the illegal radio "Voice of Fighting Zion," that the Irgun "did not take orders from the Hagannah."

According to well-informed Jewish sources, the Hagannah, the largest Jewish underground movement, does not want to quarrel with the Irgun and will maintain the closest collaboration "with the national army" especially in combatting the emergency defence regulations.

The "war in the ether" took a new turn tonight with a threat by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which operates a clandestine radio station known as "Voice of Fighting Zion," to jam the Palestine Government-controlled radio.

This was intended as a reprisal for the jamming of the Irgun Zvai Leumi secret radio. Palestine official said tonight that it was unlikely the Irgun had a transmitter powerful enough to blot out the Jerusalem radio.

Mystery Call
The Stern gang's transmitter "Voice of the Jewish Underground" tonight paid a tribute to Stern soldiers killed in the**Red Navy Officer
On Trial**Seattle, June 25.
The opening of the espionage trial of the Russian navy lieutenant Nicolai Redin was postponed until today to permit defence counsel to make a complete study of the juror list. Michael Vavilov, Soviet Consul-General in San Francisco, is here to report the trial to his government.

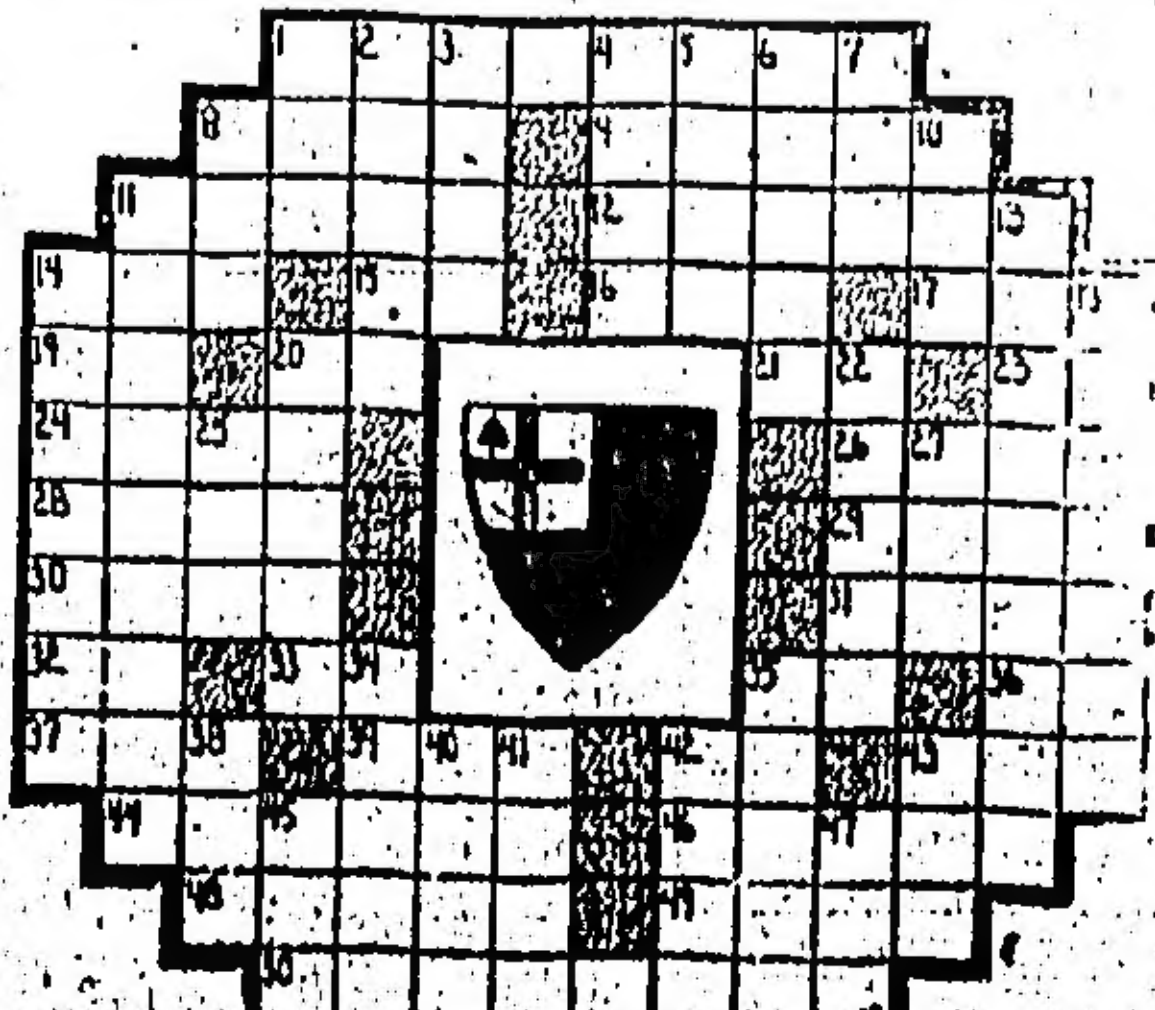
The defendant appeared in federal court in dress uniform and said he expects acquittal. Vavilov told interviewers that "when acquitted" Redin will return to duty in the Red navy.—Associated Press.

Baden, June 25.
Dr. Kurt Schumacher, Social Democrat leader in the United States and British Zones, will shortly visit the French Zone to try to obtain from Social Democrats in Baden province a promise that they will adhere to the official party line of non-fusion with the Communists, it is understood here. Many party leaders in Baden are not averse to fusion, which has been accomplished in the Russian Zone.—Reuter.**A QUIZ-CROSS WORD****U. S. Army Group**

HORIZONTAL 44 Hot
1 Depicted is 46 Girl's name
insigne of 48 Languished
U. S. Army 49 Wolf hound
— Corps 50 Stopped
6 Russian city
7 poison
11 Go stealthily
12 Puffs up
14 Fish eggs
15 Doctor of
Science (ab.)
16 Fiber knots
17 Lamprey
18 Type measure
20 Steamship
(ab.)
21 Symbol for
samarium
23 Nickel
(symbol)
24 Philip
26 Disorder
28 Labor
29 Plotted map
30 Jar
31 Tardy
32 Of the thing
33 Tuberculosis
(ab.)
35 Exlat
36 Within
37 They helped
bring about
the — of
the war
39 Poem
42 French article
45 Call for help
at sea

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLES

ACROSS 1. MARQUIS
2. JAMES
3. MARQUIS
4. JAMES
5. MARQUIS
6. JAMES
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49. MARQUIS
50. JAMES

**MORE BRITONS
KIDNAPPED**New Delhi, June 25.
Two other members of the British Agency personnel were kidnapped two days ago with Major John Stewart Donald, British political agent in South Waziristan, Northwest Frontier.

They were Dr. Ahmed Bhutta, Agency surgeon, and an Indian personal assistant to the officer.

The kidnapping took place between Kasmak and Sarogha in Waziristan on Friday when the party was travelling by car from Kasmak to Tank.—Reuter.

**VOICE OF ISRAEL
LATEST**

Jerusalem, June 25.

An Arab plan for increasing the Arab Legion to 100,000 men and establishing a provisional Palestine Government under the Mufti of Jerusalem, was alleged yesterday by the illegal Jewish radio "the Voice of Israel."

The broadcast referred to the proposal adopted at the recent Arab League council conference at Bludan, Syria, to form an Arab Government for Palestine.

The announcer said that such a government would be financed by large-scale credit.—Associated Press.

**Polish Proposal On
Spain Rejected**

New York, June 25.

The UNO Security Council today rejected Poland's proposal that the Council should direct members of the United Nations to break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, said he would support this proposal.

It follows the defeat six days ago—after the Council's numerous indecisive debates on the Franco regime—of the British proposal that the Council should refer the Spanish question to the General Assembly without any definite recommendation, and the veto by Russia on the same day of the Australian resolution recommending the Assembly to call for a collective diplomatic branch with France, or any other steps it might think suitable.

The Polish delegate, Dr. Lange, insisting that his resolution should be put to the vote, said, "It would serve a useful purpose clarifying the length to which the different governments represented on this Council are ready to go in order to do something practical about the Franco regime."

Those voting in favour were France, Mexico, Poland and Russia. The other seven members of the Council voted against.

Dr. Herbert Evatt (Australia), speaking against the resolution, said, "It is not a question of how far my Government

**A Dummy
Atom Bomb
Dropped**Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, Mid-Pacific, June 25.
A dummy atomic bomb was dropped today in the first rehearsal of "Operation Crossroad"—atom tests beginning early in July when the former Japanese battleship Nagato and 97 other ships, including the German cruiser, Prinz Eugen, will be targets.

From ten miles away in this flagship of Vice-Admiral William Blandy, who is in command of the tests, bombs "appeared to explode" between the orange-painted battleship Nevada, No. 1 target for the first test, and the light carrier Indefatigable.

Task Force officers were well pleased with the rehearsal called "Operation Queenway."

Vice-Admiral Blandy said: "I hope the real show is as good as the rehearsal."—Reuter.

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Ultra-distinction, Exquisite Pure
Silk embroidered lingerie, coats,
pyjamas, "Genuine" Jade-gold
jewels, "Prewar-made" tank-
camphor chests. Incomparably
Beautifully Carved.

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ft.) \$1301 (10 x 16 ft.) \$2001
Surprisingly cheap! Electroplate
Teaset! Diamond Ring \$1301
"Zeiss" Binocular 280, Prince
Edward, top. (8-8 p.m.)

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speech desires assistance. Please
state terms, time, etc., to Box
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Consignees are advised that
survey of damaged packages ex
the above vessel will be held by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas,
Surveyors, in the Hong Kong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Ltd. on Wednesday, 26th June,
1946, at 10 a.m. Consignees
who have dutiable cargo for
survey will arrange for the
attendance of a Revenue Officer at
this time.

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British Exports In
Encouraging Position

London, June 25.

Britain's exports for May passed the 1938 average
monthly volume for the first time since the
war, R. A. Marquand, secretary for overseas
trade, said today.

The value of the country's May exports was
£85,200,000—an increase of £15,800,000 on
April, Mr. Marquand told a press conference.

He said that during the last
six months the rate of export
had more than doubled, rising
from 50 per cent of the 1938
monthly volume for November
and December, 1945, to 115 per
cent in May 1946. To balance
trade at the pre-war standard of
living, he added, Britain needed
to reach 175 per cent of her
1938 volume of exports.

Britain had aimed at reach-
ing her 1938 volume in Decem-
ber of this year, Mr. Marquand
continued. The original target of

World Fund
Started

Washington, June 24.

The International Monetary
Fund, set up to stabilize the
world's currencies and exchange
rates, is gradually getting or-
ganized.

Canville Gutt, of Belgium, the
managing director, said the
organization would operate with five
divisions:

1. Research on economic and
financial data to provide know-
ledge of conditions in the various
countries and serve as a back-
ground for operations.
2. Operations—A division that
will execute monetary decisions
and account for results.
3. Legal matters dealing with
international law and interpreta-
tion of statutes.
4. Administrative details, to
which belong staff and office
quarters.
5. A treasurer's office, where
currencies change hands.

Heads of divisions have not yet
been selected.—Associated Press.

U.S. COTTON

New York, June 24.

Cotton futures closed at 40 cents
to \$1 a bale higher on aggressive
mill buying. The rayon goods
market was dull.

July \$29.52, October \$29.62,
December \$29.78, March \$29.79,
May \$29.75, July \$29.60,
Bid Spot \$30.23.

New Orleans, cotton futures
closed steady at 65 cents to \$1
a bale higher.

July 29.46, October 29.59, De-
cember 29.76, March 29.85, May
29.78, Bid Spot 75 higher, Mid-
dling 29.45.—Associated Press.

CHINA IMPORTS

Rio de Janeiro, June 25.

China hopes to import beans,
cotton, cocon, wood and other
items from Brazil in return for
exports of tea, textiles and other
goods, according to Chinese Am-
bassador Chen Tien-koo.

The diplomat said this increased
commerce will follow the recent
economic and agricultural accord
toward Brazil by China.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Anglo-Polish
War Debts
Settlement

London, June 25.

A financial agreement between
Britain and Poland concerning
settlement of Polish war debts
in Great Britain was signed at
the Foreign Office today.

Mr. E. Drozinski, Chairman of
the National Bank of Poland, who
negotiated the settlement, said:
"The signed financial agreement
entirely settles the past. As a
consequence, all debts are being
settled and simultaneously cer-
tain institutions and bodies are
being wound up. We are paying
for the maintenance, welfare and
education of all Poles in the Brit-
ish Commonwealth of Nations up
to June 1, 1946.

"Henceforth, Poles who do not
want to return to Poland, will be
supported by the British Treas-
ury."

Of the £7,000,000 Polish gold
reserves in Great Britain, £3,000-
000 will be handed over to help
Polish war debts.

Debts for civilian expenditure
by the former Polish-exiled
Government in London have been
reduced from £32,000,000 to
£10,000,000, and this sum will be
repaid to Britain over a period
of 15 years, payments to begin in
five years' time. The military
debt of £47,000,000 for the main-
tenance of the Polish armed forces
is to be left in suspense, and the
cost of equipping the Polish forces
is to be treated on Lend-Lease
basis, and no repayment is, there-
fore, requested.—Reuter.

Further recovery incursions
were displayed by selected stocks,
although many leaders suffered
from light selling.

Most rail stock was retained.
While scattered strong spots per-
sisted, sellers were numerous at
close. Sales amounted to
\$900,000.

Arguments in Wall Street over
the possibility of a buyer's strike
in both stocks and durable goods,
served as a restraining influence.
The belief that recent setbacks
were merely technical inspired
some bids.

Dow Jones Averages: 76.49, 30
Industrial 20.03—subject to tor-
rection. 20 Rails 66.35 15 Utilities
41.82.

Closing Stock Quotations were:
Adams Express 20%, Alaska
Jameau 44%, American Can 104,
American Smelting 65, American
Telephone 107, American Tobacco
94, American Waterworks 25%,
Anaconda Copper 49%, Aviation
32%, Baldwin Locomotive
12%, Barnsdall 28%, Bendix Avia-
tion 48%, Bethlehem Steel 107%,
Boeing Aircraft 27, Borden Co.
64, Canadian Pacific 10%, J.I.
Case 49%, Colgate 49%, Comm-
ercial Solvents 27, Corn Products
65, Du Pont de Nemours 21%,
Eastman Kodak 28%, Electric
Light and Power 26%, General
Electric 47%, General Motors
70%, Goodrich 72%, Goodyear 65,
Homestake Mining 40%, Inter-
national Harvester 95, Inter-
national Paper 46%, International
Tel. & Tel. 23%, Johns Manville
150, Kennecott Copper 58%, Mont-
gomery Ward 90%, National Dis-
tillers 86%, National Lead 28%,
New York Central 25%, Packard
Motors 94%, Pan-American Air-
ways 73, Pennsylvania R.R. 41%,
Radio Corp. 15, Republic Steel
39%, Reynolds Tobacco 49, Schen-
ley 86%, Sears Roebuck 42, Shell
Oil 39%, Socony Vacuum 17%,
Southern Pacific 38%, Standard
Brands 47%, Standard Oil of
Calif. 58%, Standard Oil of N.J.
70%, Studebaker 30%, Union Bag
& Paper 136, Union Carbide 113%, U.S.
Rubber 78%, U.S. Steel 86%,
Westinghouse 53%, Youngstown
Sheet & Tube 75%.—Associated
Press.

WHEAT PRICES

Chicago, June 24.

A light trade in oats at ceiling
prices was the only activity in the
grain market. Final prices at
closing were:
Corn \$1.46½, Barley 1.35, Oats
.86.

Predictions that the grain
market will show little activity
until the Office of Price Adminis-
tration regulations are disposed
of, appeared to be headed for ful-
fillment.

Winnipeg:—Rye July \$3.07 bid,
Oats July .51½ bid—Inclusive to
October, Barley July .64½ bid—
Inclusive to October.—Associated
Press.

N.Y. EXCHANGES

New York, June 24.

Foreign Exchange on the New
York market: Canadian \$90.68½,
British 4.03½, Franco 54½, Ar-
gentina 24.04½, Brazil 5.25, Mexico
20.05.—Associated Press.

Minneapolis, June 25.
Number one flax sold at \$3.30.
—Associated Press.

E.P.T. A
Bad Tax

London, June 25.

Mr. Hugh Dalton,
Chancellor of the Exche-
quer, told the House of
Commons today that the
Excess Profits Tax was
"a bad tax when passing
out of wartime into
peace."

"At the same time," he said,
"revenue is one of our necessities
and it had not seemed possible to
me to propose the complete aboli-
tion of this tax."

His budget had forecast aban-
donment of the tax at the end of
the 1946 calendar year, and "I am
running a risk by doing away
with so large a source of revenue."

This tax was under attack by
Mr. A. Edwards (Labour) and
Mr. Oliver Stanley (Conservative)
when the House continued to
examine the Finance Bill (which
implements the provisions of the
Budget) in the committee stage.

After Mr. Dalton spoke, "the
provision that the tax continue for
this year was approved, without
division.—Reuter.

Budget Deficit
Worries

Washington, June 25.

Chances of balancing the
federal budget, say some gov-
ernment fiscal experts, are look-
ing more and more doubtful.
When President Harry S. Truman
announced his \$35,800-
000,000 budget for the fiscal
year beginning July 1, 1946, he
figured that the deficits be
\$4,300,000,000, but expressed
hope that it might be wiped out
during the year.

As revenue from increased
industrial activity mounted, the
experts grew still more op-
timistic. But now they are be-
coming more and more doubtful.
The industrial slowdown caused
by the coal strike is one con-
tributing factor. The other is
the possibility of Congress
drastically increasing expendi-
tures.

The \$2,000,000,000 cut from
the navy's budget might be re-
stored, for example, and if
terminal pay is granted enlisted
\$2,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000-
men, the bill might be between
\$900,000,000.—Associated Press.

U.S. Investments
Abroad

Washington, June 25.

The Commerce Department
estimated that American loans
and investments abroad might
total \$30,000,000,000 within five
years.

This figure would include
\$10,000,000,000 of pre-war in-
vestments. American exports
may reach a level of between
\$11,000,000,000 and \$12,000-
000,000 if favorable conditions
prevail and if the United States
long term investments and loans
are carried out.

The Department predicted
that the outflow of capital to
other countries probably will
decline "after reaching its peak
in the next year or two."

Thereafter, the Department
forecast, imports should rise
steadily as foreign nations be-
gin paying off their debts.—
Associated Press.

SUGAR UP

Washington, June 24.

The Office of Price Adminis-
tration increased the retail price
of sugar by a ratio of 1/5 per cent
increase as of the standing price
per pound as from today and also
raised refiners' ceilings of both
cane and best refined granulated
sugar by 10 cents per 100 pounds,
bringing total price for cane su-
gar to \$9.10 per 100 pounds and
best granulated sugar to \$9 per
100 pounds.—Associated Press.

STEEL PRODUCTION

New York, June 25.

Steel production will show
further improvement this week
with mills scheduled to work at
87.2 percent capacity as com-
pared with 84.2 for the proceed-
ing week, the American Iron and
Steel Industry announced. Ton-
nage for this week is estimated
at 1,635,900 tons.—Associated
Press.

EVERSHARP REPORT

New York, June 25.

The Eversharp Incorporated re-
ported that for the quarter ended
on May 31, a profit of over \$1-
000,000 was garnered, equal to
\$1.69 a common share compared
with former price of 37 cents per
share for the same period.

The company also reported a 55
per cent sales increase for the
period.—Associated Press.

Minneapolis, June 25.

Four in 100 round steels, 80
per cent extraction. Family—
\$4.08. Standard—\$4.54.—Asso-
ciated Press.

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S.S. ESANG to Shanghai and Tientsin 20th June

ARRIVALS

S.S. YUENSANG from Shanghai 29th June
S.S. KUTSANG from Singapore and Calcutta 30th June

IN PORT

S.S. SANDART Buoy A-13
S.S. KWASANG Kowloon Dock
S.S. EMPIRE PERLIS Kowloon Dock
M.V. HICKORY CREST T.S.M. Wharf
S.S. ESANG Custodian's Wharf

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S.S. SAMSETTE due from United Kingdom mid July

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. NEWBROUGH due from Melbourne 11th July

Agents: PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. SAMAVON due from U.S.A. 27th June
S.S. SAMTREDY due from U.S.A. about mid July

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ANGLO-CANADIAN STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. GARDEN PARK arrived from Vancouver B-28 Buoy

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S.S. "NINGHAI" 4 p.m. 25th June

SAILING TO BANGKOK
S.S. "KWEIYANG" (Passengers only) 2 p.m. 28th June

SAILING TO SINGAPORE & PENANG
S.S. "ANHUI" (Passengers only) Noon 1st July

SAILING TO CANTON
S.S. "FATSHAN" 8 a.m. 27th June

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1946.

THE PLACE TO EAT

Jimmy's Kitchen

British India Proposals May Be Scrapped

New Delhi, June 25.
The British proposals for an interim government of Indians may be scrapped as a result of rejection by the Congress Working Committee.

New Chinese Navy On Way

Honolulu, June 25.
A squadron of the Chinese fleet west of Hawaii is heading toward home waters where it will become the nucleus of China's new navy.
The squadron, under Commander Lin Tsun, manned by 80 Chinese officers and 1,000 sailors, was trained in the United States. Later he took two destroyer escorts, four mine layers and two patrolcraft on a training cruise in Cuban waters.
While the squadron underwent repairs here, sailors were lavishly entertained by the Chinese community and United States naval territorial officials.

London, June 25.
Editors of the Catholic press of Britain, France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Poland and Hungary met in Paris to discuss the Catholic press and Catholic news agencies, the Vatican Radio reported.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1946.
"CLASSICAL REQUEST HOUR"
Z.B.W. HONG KONG broadcast on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 11.00 to 11.15 p.m., also on 95.2 Megacycles.
H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"London News"—Cavalier at Home—ENSA.
12.47 p.m.—"Eric" Winstone and His Band.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"Off the Bottom Shelf".
1.30 p.m.—Orchestra—Raymond and Lucienne Boyer.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Variety with The Dicks, Comedienne, Harold, Joe Green and Bill Herby.
7.00 p.m.—"Don Barretto and His Cuban Orchestra and Carmen Miranda."
7.20 p.m.—Noel Coward and His Music.
7.30 p.m.—"London Relay"—News.
8.15 p.m.—"I've Brought My Music"—ENSA.
8.30 p.m.—"Classical Request Hour".
9.30 p.m.—"My The Water"—A Programme of Musical Pieces.
10.30 p.m.—"London Relay"—News.
10.45 p.m.—"Twilight Melodies".
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.
Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

Radio SEAC

Radio SEAC, Ceylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 15120 Kcs (19.84 metres) from 0600 to 1715; 6075 Kcs (49.38 metres) from 0600 to 1000 and from 1745 to 2230, and 3395 Kcs (88.36 metres) from 1630 to 2230.
Items marked * are produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting Service, and items marked ** London Transcription Service.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26th.
0600 Music On The Air; 0630 The News and Home News from Britain (BBC); 0645 Morning Star; 0700 Music Of The Footlights; 0730 Jazz Presentation (BBC); 0800 The News, and From Today's Papers (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 Variety from London—Arthur Askey Show (BBC); 0845 Interlude In Blue*; 0900 Think Of A Rhumba; 0930 The News and Home News (BBC); 0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 Strictly Odd; 1000 Those Were The Days; 1030 Soldier Serenade; The Hits; 1050 Soldier Serenade; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Music Time; 1130 Meet The Girls; 1200 News Headlines; 1201 Yours For The Asking; 1300 Spotlights For Two; 1330 The News (BBC); 1340 Bandstand; 1400 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra; 1430 Melody Makers*; 1500 Music From The Movies*; 1530 Balalaika; 1600 British Band of the AEF*; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 India and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 At the Console; 1800 Radio SEAC World and Home News Flash; 1805 Yours For The Asking; 1900 SEAC Rhythm Club; 1930 Wednesday Symphony; 2015 Melody Lingers On*; 2030 Radio News (BBC); 2045 Programme Announcements; 2050 Foros Favourites (BBC); 2130 The News, and From Today's Papers (BBC); 2145 Services Music Box; 2200 Scottish Half Hour (BBC); 2230 Close Down.

News About The UNO

London, June 25.
Information centres to disseminate news about the United Nations Organisation are to be set up in various parts of the world, Benjamin A. Cohen, assistant secretary general of the United Nations, said in London yesterday.
Cohen, who is in charge of the department of public information, told a press conference that five such centres would be put into operation shortly and others later.
The localities had not yet been chosen, but the London centre would be one and another would be at Nanking, in response to a request from the Chinese Government. There would probably be another in the Near East and two in continental Europe.
Examination of the world press had shown that news of the United Nations was scarce, Cohen continued. The only activities given prominent display in the newspapers of most countries were reports of the meetings of the Security Council, and they were confined to the council's spectacular activities.

Million Dying Of Hunger

Chinkiang, June 25.
Relief workers told the Associated Press on an inspection trip to Chinkiang that 1,000,000 refugees, mostly from Communist-held areas are dying from starvation and lack of medical care in central Kiangsu province.
Refugees—including men and their wives and children in most cases—are land-owners or merchants who have fled from the Communist areas. One spokesman for the relief organizations said that their property had been taken over by the Communists and divided among their poor tenants.
Many of the refugees were unable to explain why they left their homes or where they expected to go. Many also expressed fear of being caught between Communist and Nationalist battle lines.
Relief workers said that conditions were worst in the Hsueh-chow area where military authorities were forcing able-bodied men to dig trenches and perform other tasks without

England Wins Test By Ten Wickets

Lords Cricket Ground, June 25.
England won the season's first Test Match against India by 10 wickets here today. The game was all over with the first few hours of the last day after India had resumed their overnight second innings with four wickets down for 162, still 65 runs behind England's 428.
India's last six wickets added just over 100 runs for a total of 275, leaving England to make 48 runs to win. Hutton and Washbrook, England's opening pair, made the required runs between them without trouble.

England completed their first innings shortly after lunch yesterday in grand style, the high total of 428 taking the side 385 minutes. Hardstaff was batting 200 minutes for his double century which included 16 fours. His 205 was the second highest score ever made in a Test Match against the Indians and the second successive century he has made at Lords this season. The last one was in the Test Trial.
England's tail wagged merrily in the short resumption of play after lunch. Bedser, the Surrey bowler, got a warm reception from the crowd who saw him jump into the bowling taking 10 runs off three balls to put England over 400. England's last 100 took only 65 minutes. The innings closed at the tea interval.
Needing 228 to avoid an innings defeat, India opened with Merchant and Mankad, facing Bowes and Bedser again.

No Risks

Neither batsmen took any risks and the first quarter of an hour yielded only 11 runs. But the desperate situation of their side did not kill their enterprise when there was something to hit. They began to get the measure of the bowling after 15 minutes and 31 runs were on the board at the end of half an hour.
With a variety of strokes all round the wicket, Merchant and Mankad were just making runs look easy to set and rousing hopes of an Indian revival when Ikin got Merchant leg before wicket for 27 with the total at 67. Mankad who had been scoring more freely than his vice-captain was 38 not out.
Modi joined Mankad and the pair settled down to a stand which yielded 50 runs, in fine style despite the falling light. First Mankad passed his 50 and then the first Indian hundred was hoisted in 75 minutes. The stand prompted Hammond to play his bowlers around, particularly after Mankad had lifted a ball from Wright over the leg ropes for a soaring six.
Wonderful Catch
Bedser came back to relieve Ikin at the hundred without disturbing the two batsmen but at 117, Mankad was out to a wonderful catch in the slips by Hammond.
It was 5.40 p.m. by the pavilion clock and rain which had been threatening started to fall. Mankad tried to cut a ball hard from Smiles. Hammond, fielding wide in the slips made a catch characteristic of him. Flinging out his right hand, he reached the fast-travelling ball with the tips of his fingers, enough just to push it into the air. Retaining his balance he caught the ball just as it was about to drop to the ground.
It was a possible turning point in the match. Mankad was a sad loss to the Indians. In an aggressive knock he made 63 in one hour and 25 minutes, including a six and seven fours. None of the batsmen following him could keep that pace.
Two wickets were down for 117 when Smiles, following up his success with Mankad, got Modi leg before wicket when the Indian batsman tried to turn one to leg. He was out for 21 and three wickets went for 128.
Only three runs later, Hafeez, adequate payment in food or money.
Many refugees in that area are Manchurian natives who have been trying to reach their homes ever since the end of World War II but have been halted by civil war operations.

—Associated Press.

who had followed in to play out time with Hazare was sent back without scoring by Bedser who clean bowled him. It swung away and took the off stump.
Following these disasters with three wickets gone for the addition of 12 runs only, Pataudi, India's captain, came in to steady the side.
Wright returned to bowl at 131 and Hazare pulled him for four. Pataudi took another four off Bedser the other end in the next over to make India 150 in 124 minutes.
The two men played out time successfully through a slight shower which another burst of sunshine dried off again, and play for the day ended with the Indian total 162, Pataudi-16 not out, Hazare 26 not out and nine extras.
Before the game started before some 7,000 spectators this morning, Bill Bowes, who retired after four overs yesterday owing to a torn leg muscle, went for a tryout at the nets. Though limping badly Bowes turned out with the remainder of the England team.
Bedser began bowling his first over yielding seven runs with Wright at the other end. England met with quick success for after adding 12 runs, the fifth Indian wicket fell at 174. The second ball in Bedser's second over got Hazare, trying to drive, caught in the slips by Hammond. Hazare had batted an hour for his 34 helping to add 45 runs in 40 minutes.
Gul Mahomed, left hander, swung Wright to the boundary off a long hop but trying to repeat the stroke in the next over was leg before at 185. Then Pataudi played inside Wright's leg spinner and seven wickets were down for 190—three in 20 minutes for an addition of 28 runs. Pataudi was dismissed playing a defensive stroke. His 22 took him 55 minutes. This shook India and spectators alike. The quick fall of three wickets was good bowling and rash batting.
Bowes was not called upon to bowl, fielding in the gully.
Armanath batted skilfully and cut Wright for a beautiful boundary bringing 203 up in 167 minutes which was India's best score in Test matches at Lords. At this stage, Bedser took a new ball and off his fifth delivery, which was a no ball, Armanath pulled hard but Ikin save what looked a certain boundary.
Occasional Single
Hindlekar contented himself with an occasional single. Smiles took over from Wright at 209. Swift running between wickets gave the Indians full value for the strokes but keenness in this direction cost one run which was a cut from Armanath's total when the umpire signalled short run.
The crowd, which had now increased to 12,000, applauded every run during India's uphill battle. When at seven, Hindlekar survived a leg before appeal from Bedser. Wright returned at 226 and a few moments later India had cleared their arrears. Ikin replaced Bedser at 231, England now having a leg-break bowler at each end. The first three balls, which were of poor length, yielded seven runs including a grand square cut for four by Hindlekar.
The stand was now assuming valuable proportions and though Armanath was beaten and nearly bowled by Ikin when 81, he cut the next ball he received for a splendid four. Armanath, who had been out of luck for so long, had now reached his second highest innings of the tour at a vital point for India. The partnership now seemed to be causing Hammond some con-

LOUIS

New York, June 25.
It is understood that negotiations may be concluded today for Joe Louis to meet Tami in defence of his title at the Yankee Stadium on September 11 over 15 rounds—Reuter.

County Cricket

London, June 24.
Closing scores in county cricket matches today were:
At Chichester: Hampshire 202 and 166 (McCorkell 72, Cox five for 26, Onkes five for 62) beat Sussex 168 (Knot five for 46) and 151 (Barlett 52, Knot four for 44) by 49 runs.
At Burton: Lancashire 252 (Gladwin six for 62) beat Derby 79 and 65 (Gallick six for 27) by an innings and 110 runs.
At Brentwood: Essex 315 for nine declared beat Northamptonshire 106 (Davis 50, P. Smith six for 19) and 129 (Taylor three for 19) by an innings and 80 runs.
At Gloucester: Middlesex 152 and 201, Gloucester 163 and 12 for one.
At Bath: Somerset 194 and 193, Kent 125 and 99 for five.
At Birmingham: Warwickshire 368 and 186 for four declared, Leicestershire 202 and 15 for none.
At Bradford: Yorkshire 417 for nine declared, Nottinghamshire 208 and 34 for three.
At Guildford: Surrey 409 for eight declared and 15 for none. Oxford University 319.—Reuter.

corn as shown by the constant bowling changes.
Smiles came back again with Bedser but not until 59 runs had been added in 53 minutes did a wicket fall. Then Hindlekar, in turning a ball to leg, gave an easy catch to Ikin at short leg. The Indians were now 21 runs ahead and he made 17. Armanath drove Smiles for four and two through slips to take him to 50 out of 78 in 70 minutes but the next ball beat and bowled him. He hit five fours in a very good innings.

Closed For 275 Runs

Nayudu, retaining his natural hitting inclination now pulled Bedser for a four but the Surrey man bowled him in the next over, the innings, which lasted 235 minutes, closed for 275 runs, leaving England with 48 to win the Test.

INDIA	
First Innings	200
Second Innings	275
V. M. Merchant, l.b.w., b. Ikin	27
V. Mankad, c. Hammond, b. Smiles	63
R. S. Modi, l.b.w., b. Smiles	21
V. S. Hazare, not out	26
A. Hafeez, b. Bedser	30
V. S. Hazare, c. Hammond, b. Bedser	34
Gul Mahomed, l.b.w., b. Wright	9
D. D. Hindlekar, c. Ikin, b. Bedser	17
Nayudu, b. Pataudi, b. Wright	12
L. Armanath, b. Smiles	50
C. H. Nayudu, b. Bedser	13
S. C. Shinde, not out	4
Extras	13
Total	275

Fall of wickets: 1-07, 2-117, 3-126, 4-129, 5-174, 6-185, 7-190, 8-249, 9-293 and 10-275.

Bowling	
Bowlers	O. M. R. W.
Bowes	4 1 0 0
Bedser	32.1 3 0 6 4
Wright	20 3 0 8 2
Ikin	10 1 4 1
Smiles	15 2 4 3

ENGLAND

First Innings	428
Second Innings	275
L. Hutton, not out	23
A. Washbrook, not out	24
Extras	4
Total for no wickets	48

Bowling	
Bowlers	O. M. R. W.
Armanath	4 0 15 0
Hazare	4 2 7 0
Mankad	4.5 1 11 0
Nayudu	4 0 18 0

Mediocrity, Brilliance At Wimbledon

Wimbledon, June 24.
Lawn tennis of mixed mediocrity and brilliance marked the opening of the first post-war All-England championships on the famous Wimbledon courts today.
As expected, the "seeded" stars came through their baptism with credit, particularly Jack Kramer, the loose-limbed Californian, who, with dynamic forehand and backhand shots, defeated R. J. Sandys, of Ireland. He took a mere 28 minutes, nearly a record, to defeat Sandys 6-0, 6-2, 6-0, conceding only 33 points. But for all that a blistered right hand was troubling the Californian, who might have won in even quicker time.

Sandys sported a Shamrock emblem on his shirt, but this did not bring him good fortune. He tried desperately to force matters in the second set, but Kramer, playing well within himself, did not give him an opportunity.

Kramer's great rival, Dinny Pails, the Australian, whom many predict will be the next champion, came out on top against the Chilean with the English-sounding name of A.J. Hammersey. This was a match of sheer hard hitting, and was one of the best of the day.
Pails won 6-2, 6-2, 6-0, foiling the attempts of an immensely strong opponent to drive him off the court. Hammersey whipped over tremendous forehand drives which Pails countered cleverly, though there were several occasions when deuce was called before he captured the Chilean's service.

Best Display

The best tennis of all came from the 20-year-old fair headed Bergelin, of Sweden, and Washer, of Belgium. Bergelin took the first set to give visions of an early Swedish success, but Washer had different ideas. He ventured up to the net and by adroit use of the stop volley had the tall Swede floundering. Down 4-5 in the final set, Washer saved two match points, one with a short court drive on Bergelin's backhand and the other with a carefully placed volley.
This enabled him to draw level, but Bergelin, crowding on the pressure and giving the Belgian no room to manoeuvre, won the next two games for the set and match at 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5.

Other successful "seeds" included Geoffrey Brown, the Australian, Y. Petra, of France, and S. Puncce, of Yugoslavia. Derek Barton, a leading British "hope," advanced into the next stage with a 6-2, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Grandet, of France.

British Hope

G. L. Pals, one of Britain's most promising youngsters, defeated another Frenchman, C. Grenillet 7-5, 2-6, 7-5, 6-0.
The remaining two "seeded" players—Pancho Segura (Ecuador) and D. Mitic (Yugoslavia)—strolled into the second round in straight sets. Segura beat H. A. Clark (Britain) with the loss of one game in each of the three sets, and Mitic beat J. V. Wilkinson (United States) 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

H. Hopman, veteran Australian player, beat A. Nejar, of Egypt, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3. T. Brown, another hard hitting American, beat M. D. Deloford (Britain), 6-4, 10-8, 6-1.
Bad light stopped play in some of the first round matches.—Reuter.

China's Win

Associated Press adds that Torestan Johannson, Swedish Davis Cup player, advanced to the second round by the withdrawal of Ken Lo, of China.

Kho Sin-kin, of China, eliminated Francis A. Feret 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.
Other results, quoted by Associated Press, were:
A. Saffin (Egypt) beat G. E. Godsell (Britain) 3-6, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Don Butler (Britain) beat D. Scharangulval (Ceylon) 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

E. R. Avery (Britain) beat H. Johansen 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
J. Drobny (Czechoslovakia)

U.S. Baseball

Detroit, June 25.
In the American League the Boston Red Sox and the Detroit Tigers played to a 5-5 tie, the game being halted by darkness.
Hank Greenberg and Red Williams, each his 17th homer of the year.

Scores:

Boston	5	11	0
Detroit	5	9	1

In the National League the Brooklyn Dodgers increased their league margin over the St. Louis Cardinals to three full games by whipping the Cincinnati Reds, 9 to 5 in 13 innings before 18,000 fans at Ebbets' field.
Rookie Carl Furillo singled in Dixie Walker with the winning run in the fourth overtime frame after Walker advanced to second on a wild pitch by Bob Matlock, fifth Red pitcher of the afternoon.
The Boston Braves meanwhile ran their winning streak to five games as Big Ed Wright shut out the Chicago Cubs 5 to 0. Holmes' triple with the bases loaded in the eighth inning, off Southpaw Johnny Schmitz, clinched the win.

Scores:

National League	
Cincinnati	5 11 2
Brooklyn	6 9 4
Chicago	0 5 2
Boston	5 5 1

—Associated Press.

League Leaders

New York, June 25.
Major League Leaders:

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, 363.
Runs—Musial, 45.
Runs batted in—Slaughter, St. Louis, 47.
Hits—Musial, 87.
Doubles—Musial, 18.
Triples—Musial, 7.
Home runs—Mize, New York, 13.
Stolen bases—Rohrer, Brooklyn, 18.
Pitching—Highbe, Brooklyn, 7 and 0 for 1000 average.

American League

Batting—Vernon, Washington, 367.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 69.
Runs batted in—Doerr, Boston, 56.
Hits—Berardino, St. Louis, 81.
Doubles—Vernon, Washington, 19.
Triples—Edwards, Cleveland, 8.
Home runs—Williams, Boston; Keller, New York and Greenberg, Detroit, 10.
Stolen bases—Case, Cleveland, 14.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, won 5, lost none for 1000 average.

—Associated Press.

RAMPAGE

New York, June 25.
Stan Musial, of the St. Louis Cardinals went on a batting rampage the past week to add the individual leadership to his virtual monopoly on other National League hitting laurels.
The fleet Red, collecting 10 hits in 11 trips to the plate jumped his mark from 349 to 363, replacing Dixie Walker as the loop's top batter. Walker dropped to second with 362.—Associated Press.

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